The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 5543 號三十四百五千五第 日七念八月七年亥乙緒光 HONGKONG, FRIDAY, 27TH AUGUST, 1875. 五年禮 號七十二月八英 港香 [PRICE $2½ PER MONTH.

Arrivals.

August 26, CROCUS, British str., 1,298, R. H. Joy, Foochow 22nd August, and Amoy 24th, Tea.—GILMAN & Co.

August 26, MENELAUS, British str., 1,569, Pexton, Shanghai 21st August, and Amoy 25th, Tea.—BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

August 26, NORNA, British steamer, 605, C. Koch, Swatow 25th August, General.—KWOK ACHEONG.

Clearances.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE, AUGUST 26TH.

Naples, str., for Shanghai.
Lotte, for Touron.
Yot-sai, str., for Macao.
Rover of the Seas, for Whampoa.

Departures.

August 26, AMAZONE, str., for Shanghai.
August 26, ABRATGON APCAE, str., for Bangkok.
August 26, NAPLES, str., for Shanghai.
August 26, LOUISA, for Chefoo.
August 26, INO, for Tientsin.
August 26, HARRIET N. CARLTON, for Whampoa.
August 26, H.M.S. EGERIA, for a Cruise.

Passengers.

ARRIVED.

Per *Crocus*, str., from Foochow, &c.:—Mr. Ritchie, and 93 Chinese.
Per *Menelaus*, str., from Shanghai, &c.:—3 Europeans and 19 Chinese.
Per *Norna*, str., from Swatow:—3 Europeans deck nd 216 Chinese.

TO DEPART.

Per *Lotte*, str., for Touron:—30 Chinese.

Reports.

The British steamship *Menelaus* reports left Shanghai on 21st August, and Amoy on the 25th, and had fine weather, with moderate winds throughout the passage.

The British steamship *Norna* reports left Swatow on 25th August, and had fine weather throughout. In Swatow were steamships *Olympia*, *Glengyle*, *Esmeralda*, and *Swatow*, also the U.S. gunboat *Ashuelot*.

The British steamship *Crocus* reports left Foochow on 22nd August; arrived at Amoy on the 23rd, and left again on the 24th. Had fine weather throughout the passage. On the 25th instant, spoke the British ship *Harwich*, from Newchwang, off Tung-mi Point, bound South. The same day, spoke the British bark *Bridgetown*, off Chelang Point, bound to Chefoo.

AMOY SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

August 8th, str. Formosa from Hongkong; 9th, str. Lord of the Isles from Foochow, str. Swatow from Swatow, str. Douglas from Foochow, Dronning Louise from Chefoo; 10th, str. Asia from Hongkong, str. Yesso from Hongkong; 11th, str. Hailoong from Tamsui; 12th, str. Kwangtung from Foochow, Miako from Swatow; 14th, Carl Wilhelm from Newchwang, str. Pearl from Hongkong, Constance Wilson from Hongkong, Anazi from Hongkong, Janet from Newchwang, Auguste from Chefoo, Indian Empire from Newchwang, Caroline from Takao; 15th, str. Fitzpatrick from Hongkong, Catharina from Newchwang, Nyborg from Newchwang; 16th, str. Yesso from Foochow, str. Formosa from Tamsui, Rebecca from Newchwang, Oceanus from Chefoo; 17th, str. Douglas from Hongkong, str. Hailoong from Hongkong; 18th, Jurgen from Sourabaya, Burton Stather from Sourabaya; 19th, Marie from Tamsui; 20th, str. Glengyle from Shanghai; 21st, str. Kwangtung from Hongkong.

DEPARTURES.

August 8th, str. Esmeralda for Hongkong; 9th, str. Formosa for Tamsui, str. Douglas for Hongkong, str. Swatow for Shanghai, Diana for Tientsin; 10th, str. Formosa for Keelung, str. Lord of the Isles for Hongkong, str. Yesso for Foochow; 11th, str. Hailoong for Hongkong, Adelina Marianne for Tientsin; 12th, str. Kwangtung for Hongkong, Questembert for Tientsin, Retriever for Melbourne; 13th, str. Asia for Swatow, Portia for Chefoo; 16th, str. Yesso for Hongkong; 17th, str. Pearl for Swatow, str. Douglas for Foochow, Meridian for Tientsin, Wilhelm for Chefoo, Kolga for Macassar, Rachel for Foochow, Wagrien for Foochow; 18th, str. Hailoong for Tamsui, Dronning Louise for Newchwang, Caroline for Yokohama; 19th, str. Formosa for Tamsui, Soo Teek Seng for Newchwang, Catharina for Swatow; 23th, str. Fitzpatrick for Singapore, Constance Wilson for Takao, Marie for Tamsui; 21st, Eidelio for Chefoo, str. Kwangtung for Foochow.

SHANGHAI SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

August 7th, Tamerlane from Nagasaki; 14th, Almatia from Keelung; 15th, Francisco Calderon from Sydney, Saturnus from Nagasaki; 16th, Hilda from Nagasaki, Lunalilo from Newchwang; 17th, Auguste from Barrard's Inlet, Charlie from Nagasaki.

DEPARTURES.

August 6th, Wylo for Nagasaki, Scindia for Hongkong; 8th, Almatine for Nagasaki; 10th, Hastings for Newchwang, John Parker for Callao, James Shepherd for Manila; 14th, Lochbulig for Chefoo, &c.; 16th, str. James S. Stone for Nagasaki, Haze for Nagasaki.

YOKOHAMA SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

August 1st, str. Kanagawa Maru from Shanghai, str. Volga from Hongkong; 3rd, str. Oceanic from San Francisco; 4th, Gauche from Nagasaki, Ariadne from Shanghai; 6th, str. Malacca from Hongkong; 7th, Nation's Hope from Sydney, str. Golden Age from Shanghai; 8th, Tokio Maru from Shanghai; 9th, str. Meiji Maru from Otteranui; 11th, Gaelio from Hongkong; 13th, str. Costa Rica from Shanghai.

DEPARTURES.

August 4th, str. Sunda for Hongkong, str. Galley of Lorne for New York; 5th, str. Oceanic for Hongkong; 7th, str. Oregonian for Shanghai, str. Kanagawa Maru for Shanghai; 8th, James Paton for Nagasaki; 11th, Iris for Keelung, str. Tamais for Hongkong; 14th, Jessie McDonald for Kobe.

Vessels Expected at Hongkong.

(Corrected to Date.)

Vessel's Name.	*From.*	*Date.*
Solsterk	Shields	May 3
Irene	Hamburg	May 16
Excelsior	Cuxhaven	May 18
Solent	London	May 21
Eugenie	Cardiff	May 29
Caprera	Philadelphia	June 2
John C. Munro	London	June 3
America	Hamburg	June 3
Chusan	London	June 14
Eastern Monarch	Liverpool	June 17
Becmah	Liverpool	June 17
Mirolla	Cardiff	June 20
Carolus Magnus	Liverpool	June 21
Birker	London	June 26
Charger	Cardiff	June 29
Coldstream	London	June 30
Minnesota	Charleston (U.S.)	June 30
Paraguay (s)	London	July 6
Diomed (s)	Liverpool	July 6
Iris	Hamburg	July 7
Meteor	Cardiff	July 8
Orestes (s)	Liverpool	July 15

Auction Sales To-day.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., At 12 noon, Sundry Goods.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

MR. HUGH SUTHERLAND has been admitted a Partner in our Firm at Shanghai, and Mr. H. J. J. CHAMBERS in our Firm at this Port, from 1st instant.
JOHN FORSTER & Co.
3m 771 Foochow, 15th May, 1875.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. THOMAS PICKERING DROWN, in our Firm, ceased on the 10th November, 1873.
E. VINCENT & Co.
Swatow, China, 10th October, 1874.

MR. COLIN CAMPBELL WILLIAMS is this day admitted a Partner in our Firm.
E. VINCENT & Co.
Swatow, China, 10th October, 1874. [tf 1669

THE Undersigned has been appointed AGENT at this Port for Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., of London.
OFFICE—*No. 5, Stanley Street.*
W. H. NOTLEY.
tf 1765 Hongkong, 24th October, 1874.

NOTICE.

I HAVE this day Established myself at this Port as MERCHANT and GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT under the Style and Firm of
MALCAMPO & Co.
JOAQUIM MALCAMPO QUIOGA.
6m 584 Amoy, 12th April, 1875.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. JAMES WHITTALL in our Firm ceased on the 30th April, 1875.

Mr. WILLIAM PATERSON was admitted a Partner on the 1st May last, and we have authorized Mr. JOHN BELL IRVING and Mr. JAMES JOHNSTONE KESWICK to sign our Firm.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
1291 Hongkong, 20th August, 1875.

NOTICE.

MR. CHAS. G. BUNKER, JR., has this day been admitted a Partner in our Firm.
THOMPSON & Co.
Pagoda Anchorage, Foochow, June 5th, 1875. [3m 880

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....5,000,000 of Dollars.
RESERVE FUND.....100,000 of Dollars.

Court of Directors:—
Chairman—AD. ANDRE, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq.
R. B. Belilios, Esq. | H. Hoppius, Esq.
J. E. Cordes, Esq. | A. McIver, Esq.
E. D. Sassoon, Esq.
Chief Manager.
Hongkong—James Greig, Esq.,
Manager.
Shanghai—Ewen Cameron, Esq.
London Bankers—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.
On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months' 2 per cent. per annum
6 " 4 " "
12 " 5 " "
LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
Credits—granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Drafts—granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
JAMES GREIG, *Chief Manager.*
Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East,
Hongkong, 12th August, 1875.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for Messrs. BISQUIT, DUBOUCHE & Co., Yarnac-Cognac, for the Sale of their Celebrated SUPERIOR OLD COGNACS, of which they have on hand 500 Cases guaranteed to be over 5 years old.

The total Export of Messrs. BISQUIT, DUBOUCHE & Co.'s mark has amounted in 1874 to the considerable figure of 1762 tons, being third on the list of Exporters from Charente.

Samples to be had of the Undersigned, Fixed Price, $6 per case.
HESSE & Co.
1m 1243 Hongkong, 12th August, 1875.

PATENT SLIP & DOCK COMPANY, AND NOVELTY IRON WORKS, No. 32, PRAYA WEST. MACHINE, BOILER, AND BLACKSMITH SHOPS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS.

THE Undersigned is now prepared to take on large Vessels for PAINTING and RE-COPPERING; also large REPAIRS to Hulls and Machinery, &c.

A Large Assortment of Spars and Lumber, Iron and Copper Plates, Iron and Brass Rods, Pitch, Oakum, and Felt, Sheathing Metal and Nails, Rivets, Screw Bolts and Wood Screws always on hand.

Boats and Steam Launches built to order.
H. C. BAILIE, *Manager.*
Office, Novelty Iron Works, Praya West.
Hongkong, 23th July, 1875. [6m 1148

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to GRANT POLICIES AGAINST FIRE to the extent of 45,000 Dollars on Buildings or on Goods stored therein, at Current Local Rates, subject to a Discount of 20 °/₀ on the premia.
EDWARD NORTON & Co., *Agents.*
tf 8 Hongkong, January, 1875.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER AND SPECIAL ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.

Established 1809.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000.

THE Undersigned, Agents at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same, at the usual rates, subject to a discount of Twenty per cent. (20 °/₀)
GILMAN & Co., *Agents.*
tf 1063 Hongkong, 7th July, 1874.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

THE Undersigned is prepared to Grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $45,000 on First-class Risks.

A Discount of Twenty per cent. (20 °/₀) upon the Current Local Rates of Premia will be allowed upon Insurances effected with this Office.
T. G. LINSTEAD, *Agent, Sun Fire Office.*
1335 Hongkong, 26th August, 1874.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED).

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two-thirds of the Profits are distributed annually to Contributors, whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premia contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.
OLYPHANT & Co., *General Agents.*
tf 951 Hongkong, 17th April, 1873.

To be Let.

TO LET,
With Possession on 1st of April.

THE PREMISES now occupied by the INDO-CHINESE SUGAR COMPANY, LIMITED, as OFFICES, consisting of Four ROOMS on the First Floor, situated in Bank Buildings. Rent $75 per month. Apply to
T. ALGAR,
9, *Hollywood Road.*
tf 892 Hongkong, 10th March, 1875.

TO LET.

A FIRST-CLASS GRANITE GODOWN on the Praya, Wanchai.
Apply to
S. E. BURROWS & SONS.
tf 453 Hongkong, 20th March, 1875.

TO LET.

NO. 1, PECHILI TERRACE, Elgin Street.
Apply to
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
tf 1249 Hongkong, 13th August, 1875.

TO LET.

SOME HOUSES on PEDDAR'S HILL.
Apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
tf 513 Hongkong, 22nd May, 1875.

TO LET.

TWO DWELLING HOUSES and OFFICES, Nos. 14 and 16, Stanley Street, lately in the occupation of Messrs. RAYNAL & Co., which have recently been thoroughly repaired. Possession may be had from May 1st.

With Immediate Possession.

PREMISES No. 44, Queen's Road, lately in the occupation of Messrs. G. DUBOST & Co.

HOUSE No. 35, Wellington Street, thoroughly repaired, lately in the occupation of Messrs. ROSE & Co.

DWELLING HOUSE and OFFICE No. 1, Stanley Street, at present in the occupation of Messrs. DREYER & Co., possession from 1st June next.

No. 11, Gage Street, lately in the occupation of Mr. PUBANEY.

DWELLING HOUSE No. 4, Alexandra Terrace. Possession from 1st August.
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
tf 2050 Hongkong, 14th July, 1875.

TO LET.

THE Premises known as the "THE WOODLANDS," newly painted and in Good Order.
Apply to
REMEDIOS & Co.
tf 131 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1875.

TO LET.

A FIRST-CLASS GODOWN, situated in Queen's Road.
Apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
997 Hongkong, 28th June, 1875.

TO LET.

HOUSE No. 5, Peel Street, newly painted and in good order, with new Iron Verandahs, containing 7 Rooms.
Apply to
H. A. ASGAR & H. ESMAIL,
No. 17, Gage Street.
tf 998 Hongkong, 23th June, 1875.

TO LET.

NOS. 1 and 2, "BALL'S COURT." Six-roomed Houses. Gas and Water laid on, with Stabling, &c. Rent very moderate.
Apply to
E. R. BELILIOS.
1m 1265 Hongkong, 17th August, 1875.

TO LET.

THE PREMISES at present occupied by THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Queen's Road.
Apply to
G. FALCONER.
tf 1070 Hongkong, 7th July, 1874.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY, ESTABLISHED 1836.

CAPITAL, ...£2,000,000.
ACCUMULATED FUNDS.....£1,390,000.

THE Undersigned are empowered to grant Policies against Fire, on Buildings, and their Contents, to the extent of £10,000. Rates are the same as those charged by the Local Companies, less a discount of 20 °/₀.
TURNER & Co., *Agents.*
1m 1235 Hongkong, 11th August, 1875.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

MARINE RISKS.

Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal ports of India, Australia, and the East.

A BROKERAGE of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. will be allowed on all LOCAL RISKS.

FIRE RISKS.

Policies granted on First-class Buildings to an extent of $20,000.

A DISCOUNT of TWENTY PER CENT. (20 °/₀) upon the current local rates will be allowed on all premium charged for insurance; such discount being deducted at the time of the issue of policy.
RUSSELL & Co., *Agents.*
1 Hongkong, 1st January, 1874.

YANGTSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

NOTICE.

ON and after this date the above Association will allow a Brokerage of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. (33⅓ °/₀) on Local Risks only.
RUSSELL & Co. *Agents.*
tf 1800 Hongkong, 4th June, 1874.

CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE.

AFTER this date, a brokerage of Thirty-three and one-third per cent. (33⅓ °/₀) will be allowed by this Agency on risks to ports in CHINA, JAPAN, the PHILIPPINES, and the STRAITS.

On risks to all other ports, the brokerage will be ten per cent. (10 °/₀) only.
WM. PUSTAU & Co., *Agents.*
tf 131 Hongkong, 21st January, 1874.

TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept *risks against Fire at current rates*, subject to a bonus of 20 per cent.
SIEMSSEN & Co., *Agents.*
tf 39 Hongkong, 16th November, 1872.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20 °/₀) upon the current local rates of premia will be allowed upon insurances effected with this Company.
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co., *Agents.*
tf 1192 Hongkong, 27th June, 1872.

LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE. 137, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON. ESTABLISHED 1843.

THE Undersigned is authorised to accept risks on behalf of this Office, by First Class Steamers and Sailing Ships.
A. McIVER, *Agent.*
tf Hongkong, 1st July, 1867.

Auctions.

GENERAL WEEKLY SALE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. will Sell by Public Auction, at their NEW SALE ROOM, on their *Praya Premises*,
THIS DAY,
the 27th August, 1875, at Noon,—
GOSNELL's and BIMMEL's PERFUMERY, comprising LAVENDER WATER, Assorted ESSENCES, VIOLET POWDER, Shaving SOAP and PASTE, Floral, Glycerine, and Honey SOAP, COLOGNE WATER, and Toilet VINEGAR,
&c., &c., &c.
White SHIRTS, Linen DRILL, India-rubber WEB, GARTERS, PEN-KNIVES, CIGARS, CLOCKS.
10 Cases JULES MUMM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE.
10 Cases Breakfast CLARET.
10 " COURVOISIER'S COGNAC.
3 Quarter-Casks SHERRY.
5 " PORT.
White Lead and White Zinc PAINT.
And
(On account of the concerned),
Ex *Indus*, damaged by Sea Water,—
H K LN (in oval) $35 } 1 Bale, 20 Bolts W. E. BAXTER & Co.'s Extra FLAX CANVAS, Nos. 1 to 6.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.
1312 Hongkong, 25th August, 1875.

SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, at *No. 2, Graham Street*, lately occupied by Messrs. E. SCHELLHASS & Co., on
TUESDAY,
the 31st August, 1875, at 2 o'clock P.M.,
The Property of a Gentleman giving up Housekeeping,—
The whole of the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, comprising CHAIRS, COUCHES, MIRRORS, CARPETS, SIDEBOARD, Dining TABLE, WHATNOTS, ELECTRO-PLATED WARE, GLASS and CROCKERY WARE, Marble-top TABLES and TEA POYS, BRONZES, WARDROBES, BEDSTEADS, WASHSTANDS, FENDERS and IRONS,
&c., &c., &c.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.
1315 Hongkong, 26th August, 1875.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

LAND AND PROPERTY.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, on
SATURDAY,
the 18th September, 1875, at Noon,
On the Premises,—
All that PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND, registered in the Land Office as INLAND LOT No. 513, with the FOUR CHINA SHOPS standing thereon, situated at Queen's Road West, Nos. 204, 206, 208, and 210, abutting on the North side thereof on the Queen's Road, and measuring thereon 52¼ feet, on the South side thereof on a close, registered in the Land Office as Inland Lot No. 512, and measuring thereon 52¼ feet, on the East side thereof on a close, registered in the Land Office as Inland Lot No. 451, and measuring thereon 52¼ feet, and on the West side thereof on a close, registered in the Land Office as Inland Lot No. 289, and measuring thereon 52¼ feet; which said Piece or Parcel of Ground contains in the whole 2,756 square feet, and the Crown Rent of which is $42 per annum.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-half of the purchase money to be paid on the fall of the hammer, and the balance on completion of the Deed of Transfer, the expenses of which to be paid by the Purchaser.

The Property to be at Purchaser's risk on the fall of the hammer.

For Further Particulars, apply to
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
1266 Hongkong, 17th August, 1875.

CHINA, NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

DAILY COMMUNICATION BETWEEN HONGKONG AND CANTON.

TILL further notice the Company's Steamer "*ICHANG*" will leave
HONGKONG EVERY MORNING at 8,
and start from
CANTON on the return trip at 6 P.M.
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, *Agents.*
1299 Hongkong, 23rd August, 1875.

THE HONGKONG DERBY.

SWEEPSTAKES, of $20 each, half forfeit if declared on or before day of closing Entries, with $100 added, for 1st Pony, and $50 for 2nd. For all China Ponies *bonâ fide* Griffins at date of entry. First Pony, 70 per cent.; Second, 20 per cent.; Third, 10 per cent. Weight 10st. 7lbs. One-mile-and-a-half.
H. ST. L. MAGNIAC, *Clerk of the Course.*
2m 1268 Hongkong, 17th August, 1875.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE Undersigned begs to notify that he has TAKEN THE PREMISES lately occupied by Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. as AUCTION ROOMS, and that he will, on the 1st of September, open the same as a FURNITURE WAREHOUSE.
D. MARKS.
1m 1264 Hongkong, 17th August, 1875.

F. KRUPP'S CAST STEEL WORKS, ESSEN (GERMANY), SOLE AGENT FOR CHINA,
F. PEIL,
Hongkong, Shanghai, Cologne (Germany.)

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE DIVIDEND at the rate of 12 °/₀ per annum, or $4.50 per share, declared at the Ordinary Half-yearly Meeting of Shareholders held this day, will be payable at the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION on and after FRIDAY, the 23rd instant. Shareholders are requested to apply at the Office of the Company for Warrants.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
P. A. DA COSTA,
Secretary pro. tem.
1129 Hongkong, 20th July, 1875.

THE SECOND COLONIAL SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Company call SPECIAL ATTENTION OF SHIPPERS to the low rates of premium charged for all steamer risks, besides which a Brokerage of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. (33⅓ °/₀) will be allowed on risks to ports in China, Japan, the Philippines, and the Straits. On risk to all other ports the Brokerage will be FIFTEEN PER CENT. (15 °/₀) only.
SIEMSSEN & Co., *Agents.*
tf 1028 Hongkong, 1st July, 1874.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT INSURANCES at Current Rates.
MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
tf 1780 Hongkong, 28th October, 1874.

Intimations.

THOMPSON AND HIND INVITE INSPECTION OF THEIR NEW GOODS, ex S. S. *GLENGYLE*:

Ladies' and Children's BOOTS and SHOES.
Ladies' BLACK VELVET SHOES.
PIQUE COSTUMES, CORSETS.
Ladies' STRIPED COTTON and THREAD HOSE.
Boys' and Girls' SAILOR and YACHTING HATS.
New STRIPED and CHECK GRENADINES for DRESSES.
PLAIN WHITE BATISTES and WHITE STRIPED DITTO.
New STRIPED and SPOT FRENCH PERCALES.
Pieces of HAIR, for Wearing in Present Style.
JET CROSSES, BRACELETS, NECKLETS, and HAIR PINS.
Ladies' and Children's UNDERCLOTHING.
Gentlemen's FELT HATS, SHIRTS, COLLARS, SCARFS, CRAVATS, TIES, and UNDERCLOTHING.
The India GAUZE UNDERVEST, to take off like a Coat, so as not to tear.
33, *QUEEN'S ROAD,*
HONGKONG.
666 Hongkong, 12th July, 1875.

ED. CHASTEL,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT,
17, WYNDHAM STREET.
Next to the "Daily Press" Office.

N.B.—Price Lists and Samples on application.
935 Hongkong, 16th June, 1875.

CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1874.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company are requested to furnish the Undersigned with a list of their Contributions for the year ending 31st December last, in order that the Distribution of *Twenty-five per cent.* (25 °/₀) of the Net Profits reserved for Contributors, may be arranged. Returns not rendered *prior to the 31st October next* will be adjusted by the Company, and no claims or alterations will be subsequently admitted.
JAS. B. COUGHTRIE, *Secretary.*
3m 1181 Hongkong, 1st August, 1875.

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1874.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company are requested to furnish the Undersigned with a list of their Contributions for the year ending 31st December last, in order that the Distribution of TWENTY PER CENT. (20 °/₀) of the Nett Profits reserved for Contributors may be arranged. Returns not rendered *prior to the 31st October next* will be adjusted by the Company, and no claims or alterations will be subsequently admitted.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., *General Managers.*
4m 1021 Hongkong, 1st July, 1875.

JOHN SKINKER, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

Sole Agent on the Pacific Coast for Winchester Repeating Arms and Ammunition; Du Pont's Blasting and Sporting Powder; Lake Superior and Pacific Fuse Company's Safety Fuse. [1y 1026 July 7

STORAGE.

COALS received on Storage in First-class Godowns (lately known as those of Messrs. R. S. WALKER & Co.) of about 5,000 tons Capacity, situated on the Praya, West Wanchi.
T. G. LINSTEAD.
1909 Hongkong, 18th November, 1874.

NOW ON SALE.

THE HOUSEHOLD COMPANION AND STUDENT'S FIRST ASSISTANT,
By Dr. DEVAN, with many Additions, Corrections, and Dr. WILLIAMS' Orthography.
PRICE: In Paper Wrapper.....$1.50
Neatly Bound.....$2.00
Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to issue Policies by the O. S. S. Co.'s, P. & O. Co.'s, and M. M. Co.'s Steamers at the following Rates, less 15 °/₀ discount:—

	All Risks.	*Free of Particular Average.*
Hongkong to London, Tea,	1¾ °/₀	1¼ °/₀
Do. Do. Silk,	1½ °/₀	1¼ °/₀

Other First-class Steamers at Current Rates.
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, *Agents.*
1m 1184 Hongkong, 1st August, 1875.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.

THE Undersigned, Agents of the above Corporation, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire at Current Rates, less 20 °/₀ discount.
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, *Agents.*
1m 1185 Hongkong, 1st August, 1875.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents of the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire at Current Rates, less 20 °/₀ discount.
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, *Agents.*
1m 1186 Hongkong, 1st August, 1875.

POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CHAS. H. MORGAN, *Agent.*
1y 1944 Hongkong, 16th June, 1875.

NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY AT HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT INSURANCES to the extent of $65,000, on first-class risks at current rates.
MELCHERS & Co.
tf 674 Hongkong, 1st May, 1874.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned Agents are in receipt of instructions from the Board of Directors, authorizing them to issue Policies to the extent of £10,000 on any one First-class Risk, or to the extent of £15,000 on Adjoining Risks at Current Rates.

A Discount of 20 °/₀ allowed.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co., *Agents.*
48 Hongkong, 8th January, 1875.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above-mentioned Ports.

No charge for Policy fees.
JAS. B. COUGHTRIE, *Secretary.*
Hongkong, 1st November, 1871. [tf 835

Intimations.

CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Eleventh Ordinary Half-Yearly MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Company's Offices, No. 6, NANKIN ROAD, SHANGHAI, on FRIDAY, the 1st October next, at 2.30 P.M., to receive the Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts to the 30th June last.

The Transfer Books will be CLOSED from the 18th September to the 1st October, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Court of Directors,
JOHN DUNN,
Acting Secretary.
Shanghai, 7th August, 1875.

CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

IN accordance with *Requisitions signed by 56 Shareholders*, Notice is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY MEETING of the Shareholders in the above Company will be held at the Head Office, No. 6, NANKIN ROAD, SHANGHAI, on FRIDAY, the 1st October next, at 3 P.M., to consider the following proposals:—

1.—To annul clause No. 7 of the Deed of Settlement.

2.—To pass a resolution for the immediate winding up of the business and affairs of the Company and for the distribution of its assets.

The DIRECTORS on the other hand recommend that no change be made in clause No. 7 of the Deed of Settlement, but that with a view of equalising future Dividends, the following addition be made to clause No. 92, viz.:—

Provided that in the event of a sufficient amount of profits for the payment there-out of a dividend at the rate of Six per centum not having been earned during any year, the Court may with the consent of the Shareholders assembled at a General or Extraordinary Meeting, take from the Reserve Fund hereinafter mentioned such an amount as, with the profits, if any, available, at all be sufficient to pay a dividend at a rate of not more than Six per centum in respect of such year, and may pay a dividend accordingly.

By Order of the Court of Directors,
JOHN DUNN,
Acting Secretary.
1244 Shanghai, 7th August, 1875.

NOTICE.

In the Goods of GEORGE H. BRADY,
Deceased.

ALL Persons having CLAIMS against the above Estate are requested to send in to the Undersigned Particulars of such Claims on or before the Fifteenth day of September next, after which date no further proofs will be received; and all Persons indebted to the said Estate are required to pay to the Undersigned the amount of their several debts without further delay.

Dated the 18th day of August, 1875.
CALDWELL & BRERETON,
Solicitors for the Executor,
29, *Queen's Road,*
Victoria.
1278]

NOTICE.

THE Inferior Court of this City has, on application of F. H. EIMBCKE, Administrator, appointed by the Court, of the beneficial Estate of the late THEODOR ADOLF EIMBCKE, Implorant, decided to issue the following Proclamation:—

All Creditors who, in commissione, have not filed their Claims to the beneficial Estate of the late THEODOR ADOLF EIMBCKE, who was established in Hongkong, and died in Macao on the 8th day of August, 1874, are required to send in, and afterwards justify, the particulars of their Claims (Foreigners through a duly authorized party residing at Hamburg) to the Inferior Court, *on or before the 10th day of November*, 1875, as the only and peremptory term, in default of which they will be excluded from the benefit of the said Estate, and be condemned to perpetual silence.

In attestation,
R. RENDTORFF, DR., *Actuary.*
1236 Hamburg, June 22nd, 1875.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

DIVIDEND WARRANTS for the DIVIDEND to 30th June, 1875, at rate of $10 per share, can be obtained at the Secretary's Office on and after WEDNESDAY, the 25th August, 1875.

By Order,
R. DUNCAN,
Secretary.
Club Chambers,
Hongkong, 21st August, 1875. [1m 1297

DENTAL NOTICE.

DR. ROGERS will visit the East Coast, Swatow, Amoy, and Foochow, leaving Hongkong on the 1st of September, and returning early in November.
2d 1241 Hongkong, 11th August, 1875.

FOR SALE.

DWELLING HOUSES No. 1 and No. 2, St. John's Place.
Apply to
S. E. BURROWS & SONS.
653 Hongkong, 1st May, 1875.

NOTICE.

LESSEES of Lots on British Settlement of Shameen, Canton, are hereby requested to pay the amounts due on their several lots as Annual Ground Rent into H. M. Consulate, on or before the 4th September, 1875.

All Lots on which Ground Rent has not been paid on the 4th September next will be liable to be re-entered upon by H. M.'s Government.

By Order,
CHRISTOPHER THOS. GARDNER, *H. M. Acting Vice-Consul.*
H. M. Consulate,
Canton, 4th August, 1875. [29d 1214

HONGKONG ICE COMPANY

HAVE always on hand a Stock of CLEAR, SOLID, BLOCK ICE made from PURE FILTERED WATER, without the use of ETHER, AMMONIA, or any kind of Chemicals whatever.

PRICE TWO CENTS PER POUND.

SPECIAL AGREEMENTS made with Steamship Owners or other large Consumers.

Order Books can be had at the Depôt No. 17, Queen's Road, HONGKONG HOTEL BUILDINGS, or at the Works at East Point. Those preferring to use Pass Books can do so.
KYLE & BAIN, *Proprietors.*
510 Hongkong, 20th May, 1875.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of the following Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the undersigned for countersignature, and take immediate delivery; this Cargo has been landed and stored at their risk and expense.

No fire insurance has been effected.
C. BERTRAND, *Principal Agent*

Ex "Donnai," 2nd July, 1874.
FD, 1/35, ... 35 cases Beer.
Ex "Anadyr," 6th May.
LR, ... 5 bars Iron.
Ex "Mekong," 9th August.
C, Q in diamond, H, ... 1 case Medicine.
Hongkong, 14th August, 1875.

Intimations.

DEKKHO!! BURRAH KHUBHA!!!

DAVE CARSON,
THE CELEBRATED ANGLO-INDIAN COMEDIAN,
WITH
THE WONDERFUL BOX, CABINET,
And
HANDCUFF ILLUSIONS,
AND
AN EFFICIENT COMPANY.
WILL S

NOW ON SALE.

THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY FOR 1875.

THIS Work, in the THIRTEENTH year of its existence, is

NOW READY FOR SALE.

It has been compiled and printed at the *Daily Press* Office, as usual, from the best and most authentic sources, and no pains have been spared to make the work complete in all respects.

In addition to the usual varied and voluminous information, the value of the "CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY FOR 1875" has been further augmented by a

CHROMO-LITHOGRAPH

OF A

PLAN OF VICTORIA, HONGKONG;

THE

FOREIGN SETTLEMENTS OF SHANGHAI.

A Chromo-Lithograph Plate of the

NEW CODE OF SIGNALS IN USE AT THE PEAK;

also of

THE VARIOUS HOUSE FLAGS

(Designed expressly for the Work.)

MAPS OF HONGKONG, JAPAN,

THE

SILK WORM DISTRICTS,

THE

ISLAND OF FORMOSA,

AND OF

THE COAST OF CHINA;

ALSO, THE

NEW CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE—HONGKONG;

besides other local information and statistics corrected to date of publication, tending to make this Work in every way suitable for Public, Mercantile, and General Offices.

The Directory is published in two Forms, Complete at $5; or with the Lists of Residents, Port Directories, Maps, &c., at $3.

Orders for Copies may be sent to the *Daily Press* Office, or to the following Agents:—

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Foochow ..... „ HEDGE & Co.
Ningpo ..... „ KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
Shanghai ..... „ HALL & HOLTZ.
„ ..... „ KELLY & Co.
Hankow and River Ports ..... „ HALL & HOLTZ and KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
Chefoo and Newchwang ..... „ HALL & HOLTZ and KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
Tientsin and Peking ..... „ HALL & HOLTZ and KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
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Yokohama ..... Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
„ ..... Mr. C. P. MOSS, *Japan Gazette* Office.
Manila ..... Messrs. J. DE LOYZAGA & Co.
Singapore ..... *Straits Times* Office.
London ..... Mr. F. ALGAR, Clement's Lane.
„ ..... „ GEO. STREET, 30, Cornhill.
„ ..... Messrs. BATES, HENBY & Co.
San Francisco ..... Mr. L. P. FISHER, 21, Merchants' Exchange.
New York ..... Messrs. S. M. PETTINGILL & Co., 37, Park Row.

Hongkong, 2nd January, 1875.

The Daily Press

HONGKONG, AUGUST 27TH, 1875.

IT will be noticed with satisfaction that the erection of the new Civil Hospital and of a new Central School, both of which have been so frequently postponed, are included in the estimates for the year 1876. His Excellency the ADMINISTRATOR, in introducing the Estimates remarked that the Council would agree with him that "the present defective Hospital arrangements should be remedied as soon as possible, and that the site already prepared for the new building should be utilised." There is little doubt that not only the members of the Council, but all the residents will unanimously assent to His Excellency's proposition. The necessity for a new and more commodious and airy building has been repeatedly insisted upon, and the delay in its erection as often deplored. A good deal of this has, it is well known, been quite unavoidable. Some little delay arose through waiting for the arrival of plans from England for the structure. Lack of available funds has also caused additional postponement of this undertaking. We trust that now, however, nothing further will happen to obstruct the progress of this necessary work. Mr. STEWART will be rejoiced to hear that the Central School is to be rebuilt and enlarged, and more scope thus given to his efforts to make that institution widely useful. It is to be hoped that the building will be constructed with an eye to the future, and a playground be secured, if possible, for the boys. This is no easy matter in a hilly place like Hongkong, where the sites have usually to be cut out of the hill-side, but it is important to the physical development of the children, and strongly advocated by the head-master. The sewerage of the Colony, which Mr. AUSTIN admits is "dangerous to the health of the community," is likewise to be improved. The community will be glad to hear it. The condition of the sewerage, though improved in some places by the introduction of stench traps, is still very far from what it should be. The absence of any gradient in some of the lower streets permits the accumulation, especially in dry weather, of a considerable quantity of a solid matter, which emits noxious and poisonous exhalations. Many of the drains have during the last few weeks of dry weather given forth intolerable odours. The health of the community will, without doubt, be benefited by an improvement in this direction. Good and abundant water, efficient drainage, and clean streets are essential to the preservation of the public health everywhere; they are more especially needed in a semi-tropical climate. The proposed outlay for Public Works, Buildings, and Roads, ($181,480) is, as His Excellency observed, large, but considering the urgent need for the objects to which it is to be devoted, there are few members of the community who will grumble at it. All the projected improvements have been long wished for and persistently advocated. The sooner they are commenced the better the community will be pleased.

THE preservation in repair of the Hongkong City Hall is a matter of importance, since it is beyond question the finest building in the Colony. Those pests of this climate, the white ants, have, it is stated in the report, not scrupled to attack the timber work, spite of all the precautions adopted. The progress of these mischievously industrious insects has, however, been guarded against as much as possible, and it is to be hoped that vigilant attention will in the future be given to them. The building has also suffered considerably in the last two typhoons, causing a good deal of expense for repairs. At present the exterior stands in need of re-washing, the Praya side being especially shabby. The funds at the disposal of the Committee are not large, and they need assistance from the public. A suggestion was made at the meeting of the shareholders and subscribers on Wednesday by the Hon. C. C. SMITH that an appeal should be made to the public to allow the new arrivals an opportunity of contributing. The suggestion is a good one. The Committee have no fixed and reliable source of income, and they have frequently to provide for repairs, sometimes of an extensive character, necessitated by the typhoons which too frequently visit the colony. We trust the appeal will meet with a generous response, so that the Committee may be able to keep a good balance in hand with which to provide against contingencies. The building ought not to be allowed to fall into disrepair for the want of funds. Unlike most similar institutions in other places it has no legal claim upon public money, and has to trust to private individuals mainly for its support. The Government contribute $1,200 towards the expenses. But the income derived from letting the theatre has decreased considerably of late years, and the expenditure is always liable to more than keep pace with the revenue. The City Hall Committee are therefore fairly entitled to appeal to the generosity of the public for assistance in maintaining this noble and useful building in good condition.

The Band of H.M.'s 80th Regiment will perform, this evening, the following programme:—

Quick March...	"Bronze Horse".....	Collins.
Overture	"Le Siege de Corinthe"	Rossini.
Selection	"The Princess of Trebizonde"	Offenbach.
Glee.....	"The Winds Whistle Cold"...	Bishop.
Selection	"Linda di Chamouni".....	Donizetti.
Valse.....	"Corpsball Tacnar".....	Gung'l.

"God Save the Queen."

W. W. FRAYLING, Bandmaster.

LATE TELEGRAMS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

SUPPLIED TO THE "DAILY PRESS."

INSURRECTION IN TURKEY.

LONDON, 23rd August, 1875.

Russia, Germany and Austria collectively interviewed the Porte and counselled moderation; they also asked for facilities to communicate with the Herzegovina insurgents to urge upon them the necessity of submission.

The Porte has accepted the proposal of Russia, Austria, and Germany to send foreign Consuls to advise the insurgents of Bosnia and Herzegovina to lay down their arms, and submit their case to the several powers.

The Pacha has appointed a Special Imperial Commissioner to attend on behalf of Turkey.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE

26th August.

BEFORE THE HON. C. MAY.

OPIUM SMUGGLERS.

A man named Chan Afoo was charged by P.C. Kerr with the unlawful possession of six small pigs of lead.

The constable said the pigs were bent up into a certain shape for the use of smugglers who take opium up in the Canton steamers. The opium is thrown overboard into the river and the lead sinks it.

The prisoner said a man named Awah bought some opium from him and asked him to procure some lead for him. He was taking the lead to him on board. The lead belonged to Awah. Awah went on to Canton.

The prisoner was discharged, and the lead retained for Awah's appearance.

A DISGRACEFUL SEAMAN.

R. Sweetry, a seaman on board H.M.S. *Victor Emanuel*, was charged by a Chinaman named Wong Asun, with stealing a watch.

The prosecutor said he kept a watchmaker's shop in the Queen's Road, and this morning at 5.30 a.m. the prisoner came in and said he wanted to buy a watch and pointed out one (produced). He told the prisoner he wanted $5 for the watch. The prisoner said he would give $4. The prisoner then ran out of the shop and went up Gough Street steps, and threw the watch down the steps smashing it all up. The police came and the prisoner was taken into custody.

The prisoner said he had nothing to say.

His Worship told the prisoner he was a disgrace to the Navy.

Inspector Cameron said just as the prisoner was brought to the station his description as a deserter came in. It appeared he broke out of the ship last night, and he had been for the last two years in goal and hospital.

The prisoner was sent to three months' hard labour.

BATHING IN A WELL.

A man named Wong Afat was charged with bathing in a well at Cape D'Aguilar Light House. It appeared from the complaint made by the lighthouse keeper that this well is the only place where water can be procured for two miles round.

The prisoner was fined $2, and told he deserved a flogging.

INTERFERING WITH THE POLICE.

A Chinese constable charged a man named Leung Shing Chun, with interfering with him in the execution of his duty.

The constable said he arrested the prisoner at 3 o'clock this morning as he said he had no light or pass. He produced one, however, at the station, and was discharged. At 5 o'clock, the prisoner met him and placed his hands on him saying he was to go to his master to account for the delay. He took him instead to the Police Station.

The prisoner was fined 50 cents.

STREET GAMBLING.

Tune Aning, and four others, were charged with street gambling and with assaulting the police.

P.C. 301 said several constables went out of uniform to Taipingshan street and saw the prisoners all gambling there. The game was fantan, and the first prisoner was the manager. He arrested the first prisoner, and the rest assaulted him and another Chinese constable in their endeavour to rescue the first prisoner. The first, second, and third prisoners were arrested in Third-street, in a house, and the fourth and fifth in another house afterwards. He had no doubt but that the prisoners were the same men.

Chinese constable No. 259 was so badly cut about the head and toes that he had to be sent to Hospital, but he came out to give evidence and went back again. He identified the prisoners as those who gambled and assaulted him, but could not identify which of them gave him the separate cuts about his person.

The prisoners all denied the charge and gave the usual lame excuses with a view of proving an *alibi*.

The first prisoner was recognised as having been in gaol but his case could not be traced. The second had had two and the third four convictions recorded against them, all for street gambling. The fourth was also identified by Mr. Grey as having been in gaol before.

For assaulting the police, the first, second, and third prisoners were fined $200 each; in default, six months' hard labour. They were further sentenced to three months' hard labour each, and ordered at the end of these terms to find security in two sureties of $25 each for twelve months' more, failing which to be deported. The fourth and fifth prisoners, not being identified as having assaulted the police, were each sent to one month's hard labour for gambling, and were severely cautioned.

A GENERAL BREAK UP OF A FAMILIY.

The remanded case in which Wong Afuk was charged by his father with robbing him of jewellery, &c., to the value of $160, and the case in which the father charged Wong Sai Choi, his adopted daughter with the unlawful possession of a gold chain, part of the property, came on again.

Mr. Holmes appeared for the second prisoner.

The father produced a letter from his wife at Canton which stated she had instructed her son, the first prisoner, to get some money from his father and come home or bring something which could be sold and produce money.

His Worship told the prisoners that if they got their deserts they would be severely punished. It was, however, a family affair, and they would be discharged. They would have to return the property to their father.

OBTAINING GOODS UNDER FALSE PRETENCES.

Low Aming was charged with obtaining goods under false pretences.

Leung Asam, master of an egg shop, in Mercer-street, said on the 14th, the prisoner brought a paper purporting to be from the Leung Yek chandler shop ordering $1 worth of eggs. He gave the eggs to the prisoner. On the 17th he sent the bill to the Leung Yek shop and they disputed the order. By this means they found out the order to be a forgery.

Another charge was brought against the prisoner by Yeung Akum, master of the Leung Hop egg shop, in Mercer Street in that the prisoner procured from him 50 cents worth of eggs in the name of the Leung Cheong chandler shop on the 22nd instant.

The manager of the Leung Cheong shop said he did not authorise the prisoner to procure the eggs.

The case was remanded until to-morrow (this day).

A DANGEROUS CHARACTER.

The remanded case in which a woman named Lee Achoy charged a man named Chan Akwai with robbing her of a box containing clothing and $30, came on again.

Inspector Grimes said he believed the prisoner to be a dangerous character as he found on his person several packags of pepper and sand for the purpose of throwing in persons' eyes to enable him to commit robberies. He was well known at West Point, and was nicknamed the "small rat." He believed there were several previous convictions against him.

Mr. Grey, warden of the gaol, produced three previous convictions against the prisoner.

The prisoner was sentenced to six months' hard labour, and ordered to find security in two sureties of $50 each for twelve months, in default of which to be recommended for deportation.

PIRACY AND MURDER.

The piracy and murder case on remand was further remanded for a week pending instructions from Canton.

PUSHING A MAN INTO THE WATER.

Munseer Alli and Esoop Alli, were charged with wilfully throwing a man, named Kossim, into the harbour.

P.C. 423 said this morning at 1 o'clock he heard a noise and saw a man swimming in the water near No. 2 Police Station. He saw no man on shore, nor did he hear any noise. He took the man to the Inspector.

Kossim said last night the prisoners came to his house and sat down. They had some liquor. Between ten and eleven o'clock they said they were going to Victoria, and witness said he would go with them part of the way. One of the prisoners, he was not sure which, pushed him off the Praya into the water. The first prisoner owed witness $12.50, and asked him if he had taken out a summons against him. He answered that he had not. Immediately after that he was pushed into the water. They had some drink, but knew what they were about. The tide was high when he was picked up by the boat. He pointed out the prisoners this morning, the first being on board the steamship *Malacca*.

Both prisoners denied the charge, and the case was then remanded until the 27th inst.

CANTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

The rumour that the Lieutenant-Governor was dead turns out after all to be incorrect. It probably originated in the decease, at 4 o'clock on the 23rd instant, of Teun Tat, the Provincial Treasurer. Kwok Ying, the Salt Commissioner, is now acting as treasurer, pending the appointment of a successor to the late official.

The following Imperial Edict respecting the Wai Sing Lottery has just been issued:—

"In reference to Chung Chi Tung's memorial about the revival of the Wai Sing Lottery in the Kwang Tung Province, which had been suppressed by edict, we command that—as the lottery was suppressed by edict, the Viceroy and Governor of that Province should obey it by rigidly suppressing the vice. Instead of doing this, Ying Hon, the Viceroy, on the 5th month of the present year, levied a fine or revenue on the vice with a view of defraying the expenses on Coast Defences, in defiance of the Edict. His conduct is very improper. Let him be handed over to the proper Board for punishment, and let the Viceroy and Governor obey the Edict we issued on the 6th month by suppressing once for all the vice of the Lottery, and let it not be renewed under any pretext, in vindication of the dignity of the Governor. Respect this!"

CHINKIANG.

Messrs. Spencer and Wolff write from Chinkiang on the 18th August:—Only a limited business has been done in Piece Goods during the past week, as holders are firm in demanding higher rates than dealers are willing to pay; but as prices continue to harden in Shanghai, they will be compelled to give way soon, stocks in the country not being large.

NEWCHWANG.

August 10th.

The following items of news are all I have to report since my last letter. On the 1st August Bishop Verrolet conducted Divine Service in the little chapel recently built here, but which until this date had not been dedicated to God. The weather, I was told, was too hot to permit of the longer service of Consecration. As it was the Service was somewhat imposing. There happening to be a French gunboat in harbour, a detachment of armed men was present, and this little manifestation of French power, it is hoped, will tend to quiet the unpleasant rumours which are beginning to prevail here. These rumours, as far as I can make out, originated in the city of Newchwang (thirty miles from our port) and consist of the old puerile stories which were so rife in Tientsin and elsewhere some years ago. Now the stupid and disgusting stories of gouging out eyes, throwing charms over children, &c., &c., are circulated freely in our midst. This is the first time any thing of the sort has ever occurred here. An attempt has been made to connect these stories with the arrival of the Sisters of Mercy, but I understand they were in existence before these devoted ladies took up their abode in our midst. I regret very much to add that I have heard one of the Sisters died the other day, from an exhausting disease. We have been favoured lately by visits from several Japanese. These gentlemen have been going about asking questions and making copious notes. Two of them came overland from Tientsin, while other two came by steamer *Millet*. They wished to visit Ta-koo-shan but the Tao-tai would not permit this. There is a suspicion in my mind that perhaps after all the Japanese may wish to have a brush with the Coreans. I am glad to be able to report the arrival of another vessel from England direct—that is with cargo direct from England, for the vessel had cargo for Chefoo and Tientsin as well. When it (the *Ousuri*) arrived, it was found the cargo was see damaged and the goods were sold last Saturday at public auction, and reached so good a price, that the shippers are said to have suffered little if at all from the enforced sale. The banditti which have been infesting the neighbourhood of Ta-koo-shan so long are at last disbanded and the Tientsin troops are preparing to return to their own quarters. Five hundred infantry are to leave at once in gunboats and vessels, which are to go to Ta-koo-shan for the troops. This is much better than bringing the troops here, as was done when they were brought to this province from Tientsin. The cavalry are to remain and scour the country in the neighbourhood of Takoo-shan for some time. The rebels, or robbers are, however, put down; and the Imperial troops and Government deserve credit for having done this difficult work with energy and skill. The principal chief of the robbers was captured and his head sent to Moukden for indentification, which from certain marks which it had was an easy matter. The weather has been very warm for the last fortnight. We have frequently had the thermometer at 88°, 90° and even 92° in-doors, in well-shaded rooms. The last three days the wind has blown from the north and we all feel much refreshed in consequence. The steamer *Millet* leaves immediately for Chefoo.—*Correspondent of Courier.*

The woman who put the kerosene oil on the stove-hearth while she went out to trade with a pedlar, is now keeping house in a barn, kindly loaned for the occasion.

YOKOHAMA.

The M. B. S. S. *Adanfus*, Captain Ward, on her last trip to Kobe, sighted a pilot schooner on the rocks, close to Simoda, with both masts carried away, and signals of distress flying. Captain Ward with his usual promptitude immediately went to the assistance of the distressed craft and found two foreigners on board who asked him what he would take to tow the boat into Simoda. Captain Ward told them he would take them in tow for $50, which offer was gladly accepted.

On the 11th instant an accident happened to the yacht *Torment*, lying in the English Hatoba. About half-past seven o'clock, the steam launch of the Italian corvette *Vittor Pisani* was towing one of the ship's boats to the Hatoba, and, coasting her adrift outside, put her helm a starboard to get out of the way of the boat, and thereby ran into the *Torment*, striking her rather heavily. The damage, however, is not so great as might have been supposed. The covering-board, which is hard wood, is cut about half through, and the rail is splintered, but, with these exceptions, there is no perceptible damage, though the shock may have strained the planking. But this is hardly likely, because had it done so, the yacht would have made a considerable quantity of water. As it is she is not at all leaky, the covering board and rail will, no doubt, have been by this time repaired, the Captain of the *Vittor Pisani* having offered to send carpenters to execute the repair this morning.

On the 12th instant, an enquiry was held on board the O. & O. S. S. *Gaelic*, before Russell Robertson, Esq., H.B.M.'s Consul, touching the deaths of George Ritchie and Adam Patterson, respectively Chief Officer and Seaman of the above-named vessel, who were drowned at sea on Monday, 9th inst., at 7 p.m. It appeared from the evidence that the Chief Officer was engaged lashing the port anchor, and the seaman Patterson went out to stow the jib which had been hauled down and was flapping about. He was advised not to go but insisted on going. He sang out for help and the Chief Officer, Mr. Ritchie, went out to give him a hand. Shortly afterwards the ship dipped her bow right under water, which rose several feet over the forecastle head. The Chief Officer was washed underneath the rails and over the anchor; Patterson was washed backwards off the rail. The mate was heard to sing out for help, and he and Patterson were seen from off the main rigging. The ship was stopped and reversed, and a boat was prepared for lowering; but it was blowing so heavily, and there was such a heavy sea running, that every one on board declared it would be certain death to lower a boat. Four lifebuoys were thrown overboard. Nothing more was seen of either of the unfortunate men, and after a time the ship proceeded on her passage. The accident occurred in Lat. 31.19 N. and Long. 134 E. His Honour decided that the deceased were accidentally drowned.

The unpropitious weather of the past few days culminated on the night of the 10th inst. in a heavy storm of wind and rain. At intervals during the night the wind blew with great violence from the Southward and Eastward, causing considerable damage to several houses on the Bluff and in the Settlement. The most serious accident which occurred was at Mr. Rothmund's furniture depôt, No. 83. About half-past five o'clock this morning, when the fury of the gale was almost spent, a chimney at the side of the house fell with a crash, taking away part of the building right to the foundation. The chimney at the opposite side of the house was much shaken, and will no doubt need to be rebuilt; there are numerous large cracks in the masonry both on the inside and out. There is no doubt that the heavy rain accelerated the catastrophe, by softening the plaster and mortar, so that the chimneys, which are built of stone, could not resist the action of the wind. So great was the damage caused to the building that the store has been closed pending repairs. A gentleman sleeping in a room upstairs was close to the fissure caused by the fall of the masonry and was, as may be expected, roughly awakened and rather alarmed. Amongst other accidents, part of the stone cornice of the portico of Dr. Eldridge's house on Lot No. 28 fell about twelve o'clock; the Public Gardens on the Bluff suffered severely, numerous plants being broken and a grotto or summer-house blown down. The General Hospital, though almost unhurt by the wind, was somewhat damaged by the rain which penetrated into all the wards and private rooms through the roof, and dripped from the ceiling, some of the patients being even driven to the extremity of moving their bedsteads. Several houses on the Western Bluff were also slightly damaged, but not very seriously. The roof of an outhouse over a well in the rear of the Travellers' Club, No. 31, was blown off, and a number of tiles fell down the well, carrying away the wooden combings. A godown close by also sustained slight injuries.—*Japan Gazette.*

It had been rumoured, that the barque *James Paton*, which sailed hence for Nagasaki on the 8th instant, had suffered total shipwreck on the coast, near Omasaki. Subsequent enquiry, however, showed that the report was largely exaggerated, the barque having been driven ashore near the Tenlitugawa river. Captain Dethlefsen of the *Horai Maru*, who reports that he approached the wreck closely, though without being able to communicate with her owing to the heavy sea which broke on the beach, observed that her masts, yards and gear were standing, but that her copper was stripped from her in many parts and her rudder torn away. He saw reason to fear that it might be necessary to abandon her as she lay. The *James Paton* was partly loaded with balk timber. She is understood to be covered by insurance.—*Japan Mail.*

YEDO.

Two hundred and fifty thousand fans have been sold in one wholesale shop in Tokio during the past twenty days.

Mr. Kuroda, *Kaitaku Chokuwan* (Chief of the Agricultural Department) will shortly start for Yezo to take over the Kurile Islands in exchange for Saghalien.

Thirteen students of the Tokio *Kaisei Gakko* are to be sent to complete their course of study in foreign lands. Nine will go to America, two to France, and two to Germany.

A large merchant, well-known in Tokio, closed his establishment on the 14th inst. Some say that he was compelled to pay *yen* 100,000 to the *Kaitakushi* (Agricultural Department) where he had an appointment; and that he could not raise the amount except by the sale of all his property.

On the 6th instant a meeting of the directors of the Mitsui Bank was held. It was then decided to raise the sum of three million *yen* as a capital, on which to secure the position of the bank. Of this sum *yen* 2,500,000 is to be subscribed by the original proprietors, and the balance of *yen* 500,000 will be offered for public subscription.

In consequence of the heavy rain of the 10th inst., the water has risen in Tokio and its vicinity, and inflicted more or less injury. Every river rose to a height of three or four feet more than ever has been known before, and the Sumida-gawa destroyed the bridge of Riogoku, which is now repairing. The river Rokugo has broken its banks and the water has overflowed about thirty-five *cho* of rice fields and carried away ten houses.

Nishimura, a merchant of Tokio, has built at Nishi-moto-machi a large factory intended for the weaving of clothing without seams. Only women are to be employed in this establishment, and already upwards of fifty Japanese girls are regularly apprenticed to the business. Mr. Nishimura has ordered a number of machines in Europe, and as soon as they arrive he will extend his operations to European manners of weaving, and to the manufacture of silken stuffs in the European style.

The *Nichi-nichi-Shinbun* affirms that Saigo Takamori, Okubo-Toshimitsu, and seven other nobles of the Kagoshima-*ken* have been in receipt, since the revolutionary war, of annual allowances of rice, varying from 150 to 2,000 *koku*, in consideration of their services. The recipients of these donations wished to return them to the government, which, however, refused the refund. So, having resolved to devote their public rewards to the benefit of their country, these gentlemen combined to establish with the proceeds realised by the sale of the rice a military school where young men might be educated for the army. From among the pupils recently received into the new college thus formed three have been selected to proceed to Europe to study languages and modern science. They will leave Japan very shortly.—*Japan Gazette.*

At four o'clock on the morning of the 14th inst., a fire broke out in a Japanese tea-house in the rear of Irifunecho, Tankiji, Yedo, which quickly extended to the adjoining houses. Taiko wind being light, and in a favourabe direction, the damage done was limited to the destruction of the houses at the corner, which comprised a Chinese exchange, an Aerated Water Manufactory, and the store occupied by M. Joseph Ruel, the goodwill and stock of which he had recently purchased of M. Louis Caudrelier. The width of the street, and the fact of Chinese tenements being bounded by a canal, alone prevented the extension of the fire. As it was, the butchery of Messrs. Hall & Co. was endangered by sparks, but fortunately escaped without injury. No fire engine was on the spot, but only the native hand squirts. The carbonized water in the mating machinery might have been used to effect; but no one seems to have thought of that impromptu *extinteur*. Mr. Ruel is uninsured and general sympathy is felt with him.—*Japan Mail.*

HIOGO.

The ship *Duke of Abercorn*, which recently arrived from London with railway material, has moored at the new railway pier to discharge. This is the first ship which has been enabled to take advantage of this recent improvement to the harbor, and we noticed that she "dressed ship"—probably in honor of the occasion.

We hear that several mysterious murders have lately been prepetrated in the town of Nagoya in Aichi Ken (Owari). They have been committed in the streets and the victims have been cut on the front of their body or on one side by some sharp instrument, supposed to be a razor. Sharp watch is being kept up, but as many as six or seven separate murders have happened and the murderer was at large when latest advices left.

The breeze which sprang up before the conclusion of the yacht race continued during the evening and freshened into a gale from E.N.E., which continued the two following days, with increasing violence and working round by N., the barometer slowly but steadily falling till about 3 o'clock on Tuesday morning, when it touched 29.30. After this the weather moderated, and rain began to fall, the wind shifting round to the N.W., from which quarter it blew moderately, with a drizzling rain. We infer that a typhoon has passed to the East and North of us, and that next mail will bring us news of its having touched Yokohama. The prevailing direction of the wind reduced the chance of damage here to a minimum, and consequently of disasters at sea we have as yet heard nothing, though there ought to have been at least one. A foolish fellow who went out in a canoe was upset nearly opposite the American hatoba, but was picked up much sooner than he deserved to be by a house boat returning from the *Costa Rica*. The mishaps on shore have been much the same as always attend every high wind here. On the Concession two or three small wooden coolie shelters came to grief, and weak places were found in ricketty old fences. In the Native Town the bowling alley at the top of Division street was blown down, and we hear of the same fate having overtaken a row of cottages on the hill. Shingles were chasing one another down the streets, but we have as yet heard of no accidents to individuals. An industrious pedestrian might no doubt collect a number of small incidents, but the only chance of any serious damage to property must have been round at the other end of Hiogo, and as yet no report has come in from there. The experiment of laying the *Duke of Abercorn* alongside the new railway pier has been attended with no accident whatever, and from the works down there we hear of no mishap except that a section of roof, from eave to ridgepole, was torn off one of the godowns. But the greatest nuisance was the dust with which the air was loaded; it entered eyes, nose, mouth and ears, and everything in the houses was covered with it.—*Hiogo News.*

NIIGATA.

August 6th.

Mr. Yamada, an old and respected officer of this *ken*, committed harakiri on the 1st instant owing to his accounts having become involved and his fear of an exposure. The amount short is said to be from 12,000 to 15,000 *yen* which is supposed to have been lost by his son in a silk-worm-egg speculation at Yokohama.—*Japan Gazette.*

JAPAN AND COREA.

The *Choya Shinbun* ascribes the clamor which, in some directions, is raised against Corea, to the turbulence of the soldiery. Should there be a war it will be undertaken from a wish of the Government to employ those men. The secret of the Formosan Expedition is traced to the same source.

We are informed, says the *Japan Mail*, that the ostensible reason alleged by the Coreans for declining to enter upon diplomatic relations with the Commissioners sent by Japan with that object, was the fact of their having presented themselves in modern European costume in place of the old Court dress which the Envoys from Japan had formerly worn. "We do not," they said, "object to receive you, but we detest all that is tainted with the customs of Europe. Resume your ancient dress and we will acknowledge you. As you are now attired, we shall decline to do so."

THE PRESS PROSECUTIONS IN JAPAN.

The *Hochi Shimbun* says that Hokiyama, assistant editor of the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*, has been fined 10 *yen* and ordered to undergo imprisonment for the term of one month for violating the Press-laws.

The writer of a letter signed Takabashi, which appeared in the *Akebono Shimbun* on the 5th ultimo, was summoned to the Police Station on the 9th instant. As usual in such cases the journal declines to give particulars of the interview.

Kurimoto, editor of the unlucky *Hochi Shimbun* has been again summoned to his divisional office. He was apprised of the intention of the *Shihosho* to make enquiries respecting an offensive article which appeared on the 4th instant in his journal. Meanwhile he is under *surveillance*.

The *Choya Shimbun* says that the following judgments have been pronounced by the Tokio Saibansho:—Suyehiro Shigeyasu, *shidsoku* of Ehime-*ken*, Editor of the *Akebono Shimbun*. You have published in your paper, Nos. 531 and 539, on the 20th and 29th of July letters of Mitsuroko and two others, who's residences are unknown, on the subject of the newspaper laws. Those letters are considered to offend against the established laws of the nation, as provided by Article 14 of the Press Laws, and you are therefore fined twenty *yen*, and have further to serve the term of two months in imprisonment.—Awoye Hiede, *shidsoku* of Miôjô-*ken*, Manager of the *Akebono Shimbun*. You have been summoned to the Court to answer for having published certain letters which violated the newspaper laws, and you have been examined for this offence. But, as you have stated that you were not thoroughly acquainted with the matter, the Court permits you to go free.—*Japan Mail.*

Narushima Ruhoku, the Chief Editor of the *Choya Shinbun*, received a summons to appear before the police office, No. 1, on the morning of the 15th instant.

At dawn on the 14th instant, a man was found hanging by his neck in a well opposite the *Choya Shinbun* office. He was not connected with the newspaper but was a trader of Yedo. We have not heard of any of the persecuted newspaper people committing suicide yet.

The *Hochi Shinbun*, writing anent the arrest of Mr. Kurimoto, its chief editor, and his being consigned to the charge of the officers of his ward, pending the judicial investigation of the charges brought against him says:—"we shall require 365 editors a year, since every day one is taken into custody.

From the *Choya Shinbun*, we cull the following fable:—"There is a certain private school, where are many careless scholars, who are fond of indulging in useless discussions. One rainy day they assembled in a room. One of them happened to be reading the *Choya Shinbun* No. 559 containing the press regulations and laws against slander. One boy asked "of what country are these the laws?" "Of Formosa," said A. "They were promulgated when that country was subjugated in former years, and have been brought back to Japan." "No, no, they are the laws of China," said B. "You are mistaken," said C, "they come from Russia. We use her laws because our country lies close to her frontier." "You are all wrong," said D; "they are imported from Germany, whose code our government is adopting because she conquered France." "You, ignorant fellows!" cried E; "you are speaking of the newspaper regulations of Turkey. The state of civilization of our own country does not reach so far as that of France or Germany." Thus, they spent their time in discussion without result, and at length agreed to abide by their teacher's decision. He, when they had each given him their own opinion, replied slowly thus; "Do not wag your tongues so idiotically. These press regulations are neither those of Germany, nor France, nor Turkey, but of the Japanese Empire." The scholars all cried out together, "No, sir; there were no such regulations. We still believe, they are the laws of some foreign country." "What, you insolent fellows!" shouted the teacher in an awful rage. "You have committed a crime which I cannot pardon in discussing the laws of the government." So he examined them according to the rules of the school, and sentenced each of them to be fined one *sen*. Having collected the money he smiled when he looked at it; and told his wife to buy some nice things for his dinner.—*Japan Gazette.*

SETTLEMENT OF THE QUINSAN AFFAIR.

The Quinsan affair has been at last settled, on terms which are likely to prevent any further annoyance to foreigners in that district. The arrest of a certain number of the rioters having been at last effected, H.B.M. Vice-Consul, Mr. Davenport, accompanied by Chang as the Taotai's deputy, went up to Quinsan on the 14th instant to be present at the trial. The case was tried before Liu, the new Hsien of the district; Fan, who was displaced for his misconduct in the affair, and who had been ordered to attend, neglecting to put in an appearance. Ten prisoners were produced, beside the wounded man, who was led in looking more ghastly than ever, and supported by two others. How he contrives to keep up this appearance is a mystery. The Taotai's *tsaipuens* probably had an inkling, as they appeared amused at his entry. The men produced were identified by Mr. Cooper as having taken part in the riot, and after discussion the following sentences were passed:—(1). The old Tepao, in consideration of his age (70 years), and of his having shown an inclination to behave properly towards the end of the riot, was let off. (2). The Ringleader, who was captured by Mr. Overbeck, and has undergone a long imprisonment in Shanghai, was flogged. (3). Brother of the wounded man, who has also been imprisoned in Shanghai, was let off in consideration of that imprisonment. (4 & 5). 40 blows and 45 days' cangue. (6). An old man, let off flogging in consideration of his age, but cangued. (7, 8, & 9), one month's cangue for the riot, and beaten for impertinence to the Magistrate (10), 45 days' cangue. Great disinclination was shown to punish Nos. 7, 8, and 9; and it is surmised they were arrested on the understanding they should not be punished;—such compromises are not unknown in Chinese custom; and the impertinence was, perhaps, remonstrance on this plea.—Mr. Davenport further arranged that a proclamation should be posted, warning the natives to treat foreigners who go to shoot game, with courtesy. They are not to interfere with them, nor to snatch away their game when it is shot. In case such an accident as a foreigner shooting a Chinaman does unfortunately happen, the case is to be reported to the magistrate, who will take the necessary action.—We congratulate the Consulate on having brought about this settlement, which is chiefly due to the firm tone taken, and the tenacity with which Mr. Medhurst and Mr. Davenport have pressed the case. We suspect, moreover, that the punishments inflicted in Court do not represent the total. There has been squeezing going on besides.—*N. C. Daily News.*

A CHINESE LOVE STORY.

It has often been affirmed that, owing to some defect (or otherwise) in their mental constitution, the Chinese are incapable of falling in love. We should be sorry to hazard an opinion upon a question so delicate; but it is undeniable that the great esteem in which *post-mortem* conjugal fidelity is held, and the great lengths to which it is carried, are hardly in favour of so cynical a view. Here however is a genuine love-story, the details of which are romantic in the extreme, and which we have never heard equalled by anything of the sort in Europe. A young Chinese gentleman, some few years back, betrothed himself to the daughter of a neighbouring friend, and the marriage day was fixed. Very shortly, however, before the day arrived, the Chung-mow rebels made an incursion into the city and some severe fighting ensued, in which the bridegroom-elect was taken prisoner. He was carried off a distance of some leagues, and became eventually the adopted son of a wealthy old rebel who had no child of his own to cheer his declining years. The months rolled by, and no tidings of her lost lover reached the maiden; and in course of time her parents proposed to her another match. The girl, however, replied that although her wedding had not actually taken place, she still looked upon herself as the betrothed wife of her first *prétendu*, and she was content to wait until fortune restored him to her arms. The parents insisted, but at length, finding it was no use, they were on the point of giving it up; when the old gentleman was surprised by a visit from the father of the man that had been taken prisoner, who came with tidings of his son. Not only had he been adopted by somebody else, but he had accepted another lady as his wife. Armed with this proof of his unfaithfulness, the parents of the girl renewed their entreaties, informing her that now indeed she was absolved from all allegiance to her old suitor, as he had married some one else. "It matters not," replied this paragon of constancy; "he can probably support a couple of wives, and I am quite ready to be his number-two wife, if I cannot be his number-one!" This extraordinary assertion struck both the fathers so forcibly that they immediately sent an expedition in search of the object of her devotion and acquainted him with the fact; and it says wonders for the generosity of Chinese women towards their rivals that the lady who was already married urged her husband to reward his old love by again offering her his hand. Nor was her plea in vain. A few days afterwards, the expectant damsel espied coming along the road, a poor, broken-down man in the garb of a beggar, who very humbly sought admission. It was her former lover come back; bereft of home, and money, and wife. The very night that this excellent creature had urged her plea, a terrible flood broke over the district, which made a clean sweep of everything in its way; amongst other catastrophes, destroying the house in which he lived and drowning his faithful wife, while he himself escaped with the skin of his teeth. He was received by the woman he had well nigh forgotten, with open arms, and married her forthwith; and our readers may form their own opinion as to whether he deserved his fortune. At any rate we don't remember many Western heroines who carried either generosity or faithfulness to such unheard-of lengths. The constant couple are now living within a hundred miles of Shanghai.—*Shanghai Courier.*

TRIBUTE RICE GOING NORTH BY FOREIGN STEAMERS.

The following translation from the *Sh

LITERARY AND ART GOSSIP.

The sale of Mr. Tennyson's "Queen Mary" has been thoroughly disappointing.

Mr. Charles Gibbon has in the press a new novel, entitled "What Will the World Say?"

Mr. Henry Richard, M.P., is engaged in collecting and preparing the correspondence of Mr. Cobden for publication.

The cost of the new School-Board schools at Bolton has been £10,000. They accommodate 700 children.

The movement for providing a memorial tablet to the late Father Prout has only resulted in £22 7s. 6d. being subscribed.

"George Eliot" has ready for the press a fresh novel of English midland life, which will be issued on the same plan as "Middlemarch."

Mr. Smiles has nearly ready a work to be entitled "Thrift," which will form a companion volume to his popular illustrations of Character and Self-help.

General Cialdini has arrived at Paris. He intends to visit the battle-fields of the war of 1870-1, with a view to a book which he is writing on the subject.

An ornamental marble fountain, with figures of Shakespeare, Milton, and Chaucer, erected at a cost of £5,000, was opened on the 12th ult. in Park-lane, London.

The *Academy* bears that an etched portrait of Mr. Irving will immediately be published by Mrs. Nesedn. Mr. Percy Thomas is the artist engaged for the work.

Professor Max Müller has had the honour of presenting to her Majesty the sixth and last volume of his edition of the "Rig-Veda," the sacred book of the Brahmins.

The Greek Archæological Society is at last beginning to take down the great Venetian tower, called "the tower of "Acciaiuli," which obstructed great part of the Propylæa on the Acropolis.

The clerical journals of Antwerp attack violently the Communal Council there for allowing a translation of Mr. Smiles's "Self Help" to be given as a prize in the communals. They declare the work to be of an anti-religious nature.

The portrait of the Rev. James Martineau, by Watts, has been etched by M. Rajon, who some time since produced a magnificent etching of Mr. J. S. Mill's portrait by the same painter. The etchings are admirable as likenesses and works of art.

Gussow, the painter of the picture "Spectators," has been named to a Professorship in the Royal Berlin Academy; and Schoefels, the painter of the picture the "Vengeur," has received the Cross of the Order of Leopold on account of this work.

A new church, St. Saviour's, Leicester, is now being built, from designs by Sir Gilbert Scott, at an expense of upwards of £15,000. It is the gift of the Rev. F. G. Burnaby, who also endows the church, gives the site, and erects a parsonage-house and grounds.

St. James's Chapel, York-street, Piccadilly, where for the last nine years the Rev. Stopford Brooke has preached, is to be demolished. The whole of the side of York-street on which the chapel stands is to be sold. The property belongs to the Earl of Carnarvon.

Mr. George Grove, editor of *Macmillan's Magazine*, has had conferred upon him the honorary degree of D.C.L. by the Senate of Durham University, in recognition of his eminent services to literature. Professor Farrer, in introducing Mr. Grove, referred to the value of his writings in that branch of biblical learning which related to historical geography.

The death is announced of Professor Cairnes, which took place on the 8th ult. at the age of fifty-one years. The deceased was in succession Professor of Political Economy at the University of Dublin, at Queen's College, Galway, and at University College, London. The honorary degree of LL.D. was recently conferred upon him by the University of Dublin, where he was educated, in recognition of his literary eminence.

Sir James Brooke left all letters and papers connected with his career in Borneo in the hands of Mr. Spencer St. John, whom he named his literary executor. The preparation of a work which it was the wish of the late Rajah should be undertaken by no one but Mr. St. John, has been retarded by that gentleman's diplomatic appointment to Peru, but the publication of the book will not be long delayed.—*Athenæum.*

Father Prout's unpublished writings are being collected, and will shortly be published under the title of "The Final Reliques of Father Prout." It appears that the family of the late Rev. Mr. Mahoney possess several MSS., which will form the chief item in the forthcoming volume. One of the pieces that will be published is a humorous tale, somewhat after the style of those Father Prout contributed to the magazines. It was left partly finished at the author's death.—*Athenæum.*

The *Academy* says that a colossal piece of sculpture representing the Crucifixion is to be set up this autumn in the village of Oberammergau. The sculpture has been executed by Professor Halbig, of Munich, as a commission from his Majesty the King of Bavaria, and is said to be a grand and impressive work. A difficulty has arisen as to its transport from Munich to Oberammergau, for its mass is so great (it weighs 25,000 kilogrammes) that ordinary means are insufficient for its safe conveyance.

It is said that the late Lord Lytton has left a large quantity of MSS. which will serve as notes for a biographical memoir, and that the present lord is solacing himself in his Portuguese exile by editing and preparing them for the press. He is also preparing for the press a novel which we mentioned a good time back, left unfinished by his father. It is in an advanced state, and will be ready in the autumn, when Lord Lytton will publish it, with a preface of his own composition. Pausanias is said to figure in the plot, and there is a description of the battle of Platæa.—*Athenæum.*

The Committee having charge of the restoration of St. Asaph Cathedral have resolved to defer the re-opening of the cathedral in order that other improvements may be added to the very extensive restoration carried out in the nave, aisles, and choir. Among the alterations will be the erection of a new door at the western end of the cathedral in memory of the late Lord-Lieutenant of Flintshire, Sir Stephen Glynne, Bart., who was a member of the Committee and a large subscriber to the restoration fund. A new door in the south aisle has been erected at the cost of Sir Hugh Williams, Bart.

A marvel of mediæval calligraphy and writing has been recently sent to Paris by an English bookseller, who bought it for 36,000f., and is on the look out for a purchaser at 42,000f. It is a psalter from the monastery of St. Hubert, in Ardennes (Luxembourg), and is known as the psalter of Louis the Good. It is written in gold uncials; and contains verses in honour of the King to whom it was presented. The binding is on one side, of ivory admirably chiselled, on the other of wrought silver representing the king who owned the manuscript. This psalter was described by Mabillon in the 17th century, and since the end of last century had been considered as lost.

The *Builder* of the 16th ult. gives a view of the interior of the Albert Memorial Chapel, adjoining St. George's Chapel, Windsor Castle. It represents the chapel as seen looking east, with the cenotaph of the Prince Consort. Mosaics fill the inter-spaces of the groined vaultings, stained glass glorifies the windows; the wall-spaces under the windows are filled with subjects in inlaid marble, and the floor is paved with a mosaic of coloured marbles. The works have been going on for about ten years under the direction of Sir G. Scott, as architect, and the result is unique not alone in this country. The mosaic work has been produced by Dr. Salviati, from cartoons by Messrs. Clayton and Bell, who also executed all the stained glass. The marble work on the walls, and the cenotaph, including the recumbent figure of the Prince in armour, are the work of the late Baron de Triqueti, as is also the sculpture of the reredos, which represents the Resurrection.

A monument to Holbein is, says *Figaro*, to be erected in Augsburg. But he also merits a memorial in England, whither he came at the recommendation of Erasmus, was patronised by Sir Thomas More, painted innumerable life-like portraits of Henry VIII. and the chief personages of his court and time; and finally, succumbed to the plague in the year 1543. It was only the other day that we were examining the very choice Holbeins at Burghley, the famous seat of the Marquis of Exeter. They comprise portraits of Henry VIII., Queen Mary, Queen Elizabeth, Edward VI., and Thomas Cromwell, all hung in the Pagoda room, among the many other celebrated portraits by Vandyck, Lucas Cranach, Janssen, Titian, Velasquez, Zucchero, Rembrandt, &c. We were told that the Marquis of Exeter had been offered, and had refused, the sum of £20,000 for Carlo Dolci's marvellous picture, "Our Saviour blessing the Elements." It hangs in the jewel closet, and is justly regarded as the gem of the famous Burghley collection. It looks as fresh as though it had been painted a week or two ago.

TARTAR SETTLEMENT IN THESSALY.

The Volo correspondent of a Constantinople paper writes on June 24th:—"Yesterday a number of Tartar families (about 400 men, women, and children) arrived here by the *Fraissinet* steamer, being intended, it is supposed, to found a colony in the Goura and district of Domoco. These people bear a good character generally for industry, honesty, &c., and the soundness of the policy can scarcely be questioned which has preferred them to the Circassians, who were at one time proposed for a similar purpose, whilst the Tartar knowledge of agriculture, rude though it may be, will soon change the aspect of the waste, though rich land, which was so long rendered uninhabitable by the brigands. Corn, cotton, and tobacco will all grow abundantly there, and good pasturage is also to be found for cattle and sheep. A better selection, in the opinion of competent authorities, could not have been made, and it may reasonably be hoped that the presence of so peaceful a people will act as a safeguard against the renewal of brigandage, whilst their fidelity would render them most valuable to the Government in case of any border disturbances."

A LONDON ROMANCE.

In Norfolk-street, Strand, there is a curious commemorative monument. An observant spectator will notice that the first floor windows of a large house at the corner of Howard-street present a peculiar appearance. The shutters are up, and they are covered thickly with dust; whilst through the chinks can be seen the blinds, also thick with dust, and mouldering away with age. Those shutters and blinds have been in exactly the same position untouched, for more than forty years. During that time no human foot, I believe, has entered that room. And the reason is this. Forty years ago—or, I suppose, nearly fifty years now, for it was more than forty when I first heard the story, and that is some years since—a certain nobleman was engaged to be married; the day was fixed, the wedding morning arrived, the breakfast was laid out in that spacious and handsome room, the bridegroom was ready to proceed to church, when it was discovered that the bride was missing; a note in her handwriting was found addressed to the bridegroom, briefly informing him that she had eloped that morning with his best man, a gay and gallant captain of Dragoons. The jilted bridegroom did not say much, but he went alone to the room in which the wedding breakfast was laid out, with his own hands put up the shutters and drew the blinds, locked the door, and took the key. He gave orders that the door should be nailed up, and barred with padlocked bars, and that no one should enter the room again. When the house was let, it was stipulated that the room in question should remain untouched, and a sum of £300 per annum was paid to the tenant to compensate him for the deprivation of the use of the room. The nobleman has been dead some years, but I believe the room has never been entered since the day he closed it; and there are the "wedding meats" mouldering silently away, and the ornaments brambling into dust in the funereal gloom. And what do you think of that for one of the silent romances of the London streets?—*Man about Town.*

SCANDINAVIANS AND GERMANS.

The Swedish poet Björnson has undertaken a somewhat difficult task. It is to induce Germany and Scandinavia to draw closer the bonds uniting the two peoples. He has addressed a long letter to his Danish friends on the subject; and it is reproduced, with some comments, by the *North German Gazette*. He is firmly convinced that in this time of struggle with Ultramontane despotism the Germans look with longing to their northern kinsmen for sympathy; and these northern kinsmen, in their turn, feel that enormous advantages might be obtained by an enduring alliance with so powerful a State as the German Empire. But there is one condition of such an alliance to which it is absolutely necessary the Germans should submit. They must restore North Schleswig to Denmark. So long as this is retained they show clearly that they have no confidence in Scandinavian policy; and it is plain there could be no sincere friendship between allies without mutual trust, and one of whom incessantly complained of harsh treatment at the hands of the other. The poet, therefore, expresses a fervent hope that the Germans will see the wisdom of making a sacrifice which would bring with it its own ample reward, and urges the Danes to aid him in his efforts to persuade Prussia of her duty. The reception given by the *North German Gazette* to this effusion is characteristic. It is highly pleased with the proposed alliance, but it expresses its amazement that it should be made dependent on so large a concession of German rights. If North Schleswig were to be given up, where, it asks, would Germany be expected to stop? Other rectifications of frontier would probably be demanded; and in declining to make them Germany would have no principle on which to base her refusal. In any case, the cession of North Schleswig, if it were ever thought of, would require to be the result of tried friendship, not a starting point for new relations. For, after all, a poet's promise is not sufficient guarantee that the cession would lead to the consequences he feelingly describes. In other words, Germany is willing enough to be friendly with the Scandinavians, but must not be expected to do anything to deserve their good will; she will take all, but give nothing. This view is not, we should think, likely to find much favour beyond the bounds of the Fatherland.—*Globe.*

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

OPIUM.

THURSDAY, 26th August, 1875.

Business to a fair extent has been done today in New Patna, at rates ranging between $595 and $600; the latter figure being with the choice of chests of the latest importation. Further sales have been effected at $595 of drug to arrive by the direct steamers. Advice of yesterday from Calcutta apprises of further shipment of 110 chests to this port, *viz* Galle. Of New Benares sales have been made at 8585. Of Malwa there have been some unimportant sales of undesirable parcels, on terms according to quality, but for best drug $585 is the quotation, and it is scarce.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—

Bank Bills, on demand,	4/0
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight,	4/0
Bank Bills, at 6 months' sight,	4/1 to 4/1½
Credits, at 6 months' sight,	4/1
Documentary Bills, at 6 months' sight	4/1½

ON BOMBAY.—Bank, on demand 220
ON CALCUTTA.—Bank, on demand 220
ON SHANGHAI.—

Bank, sight	71
Private, 30 days' sight	72½

SHARES.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares.—$26 per cent. discount.

Union Insurance Society of Canton, new shares—$50 per share premium.

China Traders' Insurance Company's Shares—$1,050 per share.

China and Japan Marine Insurance—Tls. 90 per share.

Chinese Insurance Company.—$200 per share.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$492½ per share.

China Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$135 per share.

Victoria Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$168 per share.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company's Shares—40 per cent. discount.

Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co.'s Shares—23 per cent. discount.

Shanghai Steam Navigation Company—Tls. 60 per share.

Hongkong Gas Company's Shares—$75 per share.

Hongkong Hotel Company's Shares—$57 per cent. discount.

SALES ON AUGUST 26TH, 1875.

As reported by Chinese.

Black Pepper, 200 bags, at $10.50, by Shunchong to travelling trader.

Sapanwood, 500 piculs, at $1.97, by Yeechong to travelling trader.

Dried Lily Flowers, 15 bags, at $9.50, by Kwong-sang-tai to travelling trader.

Vermicelli, 20 bags, at $6.00, by Kwong-sang-tai to travelling trader.

Japan White Wax, 30 cases, at $10.20, by Fook-hing-wo to travelling trader.

White Wax, 2 pieces, at $90.50, by Fook-hing-wo to travelling trader.

Milled Rice, 500 piculs, at $1.62, by Wing-yee-chong to local trader.

Yellow Peas, 3,500 piculs, at $1.71, by Kin-foong to travelling trader.

American Flour, 50lbs., 600 bags, at $1.52, by Kwong-wing-chong to travelling trader.

Vessels Advertised as Loading.

Destination	Vessel's Name	Captain	At	For Freight Apply to	To be Despatched.
LONDON *via* SUEZ CANAL	Menelaus (str.)		Hongkong	Butterfield & Swire	On or about 27th inst.
Do.	Ada		Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
NEW YORK	Faith	D. Lloyd	Whampoa	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
SYDNEY AND ADELAIDE	Corinne		Hongkong	S. Davies	Quick despatch.
SAN FRANCISCO *via* YOKOHAMA	Colorado (str.)		Hongkong	P. M. S. S. Co.	On 8th prox., at 3 P.M.
Do. Do.	Great Republic (str.)			P. M. S. S. Co.	On 15th prox., at 3 P.M.
Do. Do.	Oceanic (str.)		Hongkong	O. & O. S. Co.	On 1st prox., at 3 P.M.
SINGAPORE, BOMBAY, &c.	Malwa (str.)	Tomlin	Hongkong	P. & O. S. N. Co.	To-morrow, at noon.
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, &c.	Meikong (str.)	Mourrut		Messageries Maritimes	On 4th prox., at noon.
BANGKOK	Danube (str.)	Clanchy	Hongkong	Yuen Fat Hong	On 31st inst., at 5 P.M.
SAIGON	Danube (str.)	Clanchy	Hongkong	Soey Shing	On 31st inst., at 5 P.M.
MANILA	Union	Echevaria	Hongkong	Remedios & Co.	Quick despatch.
Do.	Panay (str.)	Goyenechea	Hongkong	Remedios & Co.	Quick despatch.
YOKOHAMA	Malacca (str.)		Hongkong	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Quick despatch.
SHANGHAI	Peshawur (str.)			P. & O. S. N. Co.	Quick despatch.
Do.	Orestes (str.)			Butterfield & Swire	On or about 31st inst.
Do.	Diomed (str.)			Butterfield & Swire	On or about 28th inst.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW	Douglas (str.)	Burnie	Hongkong	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	On 29th inst., at 10 A.M.

For Sale.

SAYLE & CO.

ARE now SHOWING in each Department a New and Varied Assortment of CHOICE GOODS, suitable for SUMMER WEAR, COMPRISING:—

FANCY DRESS MATERIALS, in SILK and WOOL POPLIN.
Light Fancy MOHAIRS.
Figured and Plain Japanese POPLINS.
ALPACAS.
Figured TUSSORE CLOTHS.
Black Fancy GRENADINES.
White Do. Do.
Colored GAUZES.
Printed MUSLINS.
Striped and Checked ORGANDIS.
WASHING MATERIALS for Ladies' Morning Wrappers, &c., in Printed LINENS.
French PERCALES.
Striped and Embroidered GALATEA CLOTHS.
Satin Striped and Check CAMBRICS.
BATISTE.
Figured BRILLIANTES.
TUSSORE CLOTHS.
LINEN LAWNS.
Niagara Lace Stripe CAMBRICS.
Satin Check PIQUES.
Striped LAWNS.

Also Ready-made, a large Assortment of EMBROIDERED COSTUMES in all the new WASHING MATERIALS, guaranteed fast Colors, which will be found most suitable for this Climate.

The Latest Styles in Ladies' and Children's UNTRIMMED STRAW and CHIP HATS.

The Newest Designs in French TRIMMED MILLINERY HATS and BONNETS.

Black Lace and White Shetland SHAWLS.
Black Lace SLEEVELESS JACKETS.
Book MUSLIN REGISTERED PANIER SKIRTS, POLONAISES, JACKETS, and TUNICS.
Book and Swiss MUSLIN EMBROIDERED COSTUMES.
Ready-made MORNING WRAPPERS in French CAMBRICS, BRILLIANTES, and French LAWNS.
A large Stock of FANCY LINEN SETS, COLLARETTES, Real LACE RUFFLE COLLARS and BEADED FICHUS.
Real LACE COLLARS and CUFFS, Frilled LACE COLLARS.
TULLE and LACE RUFFLING.
Hemmed and Hem-Stitched and Lace Edge HANDKERCHIEFS.
HOSIERY and Lisle Thread GAUNTLET GLOVES.
French FLOWERS and FEATHERS.
SASHES and SASH RIBBONS.
Ladies' UNDERCLOTHING and BABY LINEN.
Children's White PIQUE FROCKS and PELISSES.
WASHING HATS.
Boys' WASHING SUITS, in all sizes.
Ladies' UMBRELLAS and SUN SHADES.
Ladies' and Children's BOOTS and SHOES.

VICTORIA EXCHANGE,
QUEEN'S ROAD AND STANLEY STREET,
HONGKONG,
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DUC DE MONTEBELLO CARTE BLANCHE CHAMPAGNE:—
Quarts, ... $15 per case (1 dozen.)
Pints, ... $16 „ „ (2 „)
5 % discount on 25 Cases.

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$12 per case (1 dozen.)
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Apply to
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tf 144 Hongkong, 23rd January, 1875.

NOW ON SALE.
IMPERIAL QUARTO.
ENGLISH AND CHINESE DICTIONARY, WITH THE PUNTI AND MANDARIN PRONUNCIATION.
An ANGLO-CHINESE DICTIONARY, published at the *Daily Press* Office, Hongkong.

FOR comprehensiveness and practical service this Work stands unrivalled. All the new words which the Chinese have of late years been compelled to coin to express the numerous objects in machinery, photography, telegraphy, and in science generally, which the rapid advance of foreign relations has imposed upon them, are here given in *extenso*. Each and every word is fully illustrated and explained, forming exercises for students of a most instructive nature. Both the Court and Punti pronunciations are given, the accents being carefully marked on the best principle hitherto attained. The typography displays the success of an attempt to make the Chinese and English type correspond in the size of body, thereby effecting a vast economy of space, achieving a clearness not previously attained, and dispensing with those vast margins and recant spaces which have heretofore characterized Chinese publications.

To illustrate the vast scope of the work, the following facts are submitted for consideration. Obalmers' Vocabulary contains about 16,000 Chinese characters, and Medhurst's English and Chinese Dictionary about 100,000; whilst this work contains more than 50,000 English words, and upwards of 600,000 Chinese characters. Again, despite all the grammars and other elementary works as yet published, the student of this difficult language absolutely requires examples to display the various applications and equivalents of different words which have one general meaning. Of these examples this work contains more than five times as many as any other Dictionary hitherto published.

For practical purposes the arrangement of the work is so complete, that a reference to its pages enables a person who understands English to communicate *effectively* with natives who understand nothing but Chinese. In this respect the work will be found indispensable to all Europeans residing in China, and to the natives themselves it explains subjects fully with which very few indeed of them are perfectly acquainted. To parties resident in England and interested in China it cannot but be invaluable occasionally.

It comprises upwards of two thousand large quarto pages.

TRÜBNER & Co.,
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W. H. BELL,
"DAILY PRESS" OFFICE, HONGKONG.

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JUST RECEIVED.

GENTLEMEN'S FRENCH BOOTS.
PERFUME, from ED. PINAUD & Co.
SILK UMBRELLAS.
Double FOWLING PIECES.
REVOLVERS.
DE SAINT-MARCEAUX & CIE.'S CHAMPAGNE, Carte Noire and Carte Blanche, &c., &c., &c.

L. THEVENIN,
44, Queen's Road, and 11, Stanley Street,
lately the Premises of
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1183 Hongkong, 1st August, 1875.

DELICIOUS GINGER BRANDY,
$4 per Dozen.
SPIRITS of WINE, for Lamps,
$3 per Dozen.
Apply to the
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1209 Hongkong, 5th August, 1875.

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VERY GOOD TABLE CLARET, at $2.50 per dozen. Apply to
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FLOWER AND SON'S Bottled ALE and STOUT.
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tf 1054 Hongkong, 6th July, 1875.

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Crown
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ESTABLISHED IN 1850.

C. LAZARUS AND CO.,
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BILLIARD TABLE MANUFACTURERS,
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C. LAZARUS & Co.'s Billiard Tables are now the only ones appreciated in India, as a long and steady experience extending over 50 years has proved them to be the best and most suitable for the climate.

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Every table is made of *solid wood, well seasoned and not veneered.*

The Cushions are constructed on an entirely new principle, introduced by C. L. and Co., and unlike that adopted by English makers, and are much more durable and lively than English-made cushions.

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Six and Eight Light Lamps for Oil, or Kerosine, the latter with burners on the duplex principle, giving a light equal to twelve ordinary lamps.

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THE TOURIST'S GUIDE.—REDUCED PRICE $1.

Containing the names of all the Articles of Trade, objects of Natural History, Furniture, &c., &c., with the Punti, and Mandarin Pronunciation.

Also a few copies of the GRAMMAR of the Chinese Language, in two Parts.
The Daily Press Office.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Sole Agents for the Sale of their Goods in Hongkong and China by Messrs. J. & R. TENNENT, Glasgow, and Messrs. DAVID CORSAR & SONS, Arbroath.
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
tf 419 Hongkong, January, 1867.

WING-KEE COAL SHOP.

THE Proprietor of WING-KEE Shop begs to inform the public that his Shop has been established since 1855, at Endicott's Lane, and that he has always a great quantity of BEST COAL in store for Sale. Gentlemen or Shipmasters wishing to patronise him, are requested to apply at his Shop.
1y 1503 Hongkong, 23rd September, 1874.

Vessels on the Berth.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY, AND FOOCHOW.

THE Steamship
"DOUGLAS,"
Captain Burnie, will be despatched for the above Ports on SUNDAY, the 29th instant, at 10 A.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
5d 1303 Hongkong, 24th August, 1875.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON *via* SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamship
"MENELAUS"
will be despatched on or about the 27th instant.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, *Agents.*
1277 Hongkong, 19th August, 1875.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR SHANGHAI,
Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates for
HANKOW, NINGPO, *and* PORTS *in* JAPAN.

THE Company's Steamship
"DIOMED,"
will be despatched on or about the 28th instant.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, *Agents.*
1296 Hongkong, 23rd August, 1875.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR SHANGHAI,
Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates for
HANKOW, NINGPO, *and* PORTS *in* JAPAN.

THE Company's Steamship
"ORESTES"
will be despatched on or about the 31st instant.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, *Agents.*
1309 Hongkong, 25th August, 1875.

FOR BANGKOK.

THE Steamship
"DANUBE,"
Captain Clanchy, will be despatched for the above Port on TUESDAY, the 31st instant, at 5 P.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
YUEN FAT HONG.
7d 1313 Hongkong, 25th August, 1875.

FOR SAIGON.

THE British Steamer
"DANUBE,"
Captain Clanchy, will leave for the above Port on TUESDAY, the 31st instant, at 5 P.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
SOEY SHING.
Bonham Strand.
6d 1314 Hongkong, 26th August, 1875.

FOR MANILA *(Direct.)*

THE Spanish Steamer
"PANAY,"
Goyenechea, Master, will have an immediate despatch as above.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
REMEDIOS & Co.
1304 Hongkong, 24th August, 1875.

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship
"MALACCA"
will leave for the above place a few hours after the arrival of the *Peshawur* with the next English Mail.
A. McIVER,
Superintendent.
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, 17th August, 1875. [1262

STEAM TO SHANGHAI,
(*Taking Cargo at through rates for* NAGASAKI *and* HIOGO.)

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship
"PESHAWUR,"
will leave for the above place about 24 hours after her arrival with the next English Mail.
A. McIVER,
Superintendent.
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, 17th August, 1875. [1263

FOR MANILA *(Direct.)*

THE *A* 1 Spanish Schooner
"UNION,"
Captain Echevaria, will have immediate despatch as above.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
REMEDIOS & Co.
1223 Hongkong, 9th August, 1875.

FOR LONDON.

THE *A*-1 17 years British Barque
"ADA,"
Captain Asala, will load here and at Whampoa, and will have quick despatch as above.
For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
1203 Hongkong, 5th August, 1875.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE *A*-1 13 years British Bark
"FAITH,"
D. Lloyd, Master, will load here and at Whampoa, and will have quick despatch for the above Port. For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
1095 Hongkong, 13th July, 1875.

NOTICE TO SHIP MASTERS.

OPIUM AND SPIRITS FARMS IN COCHIN-CHINA.

IN Pursuance of the Ordinances enacted by the Governor, Intimation is hereby given that Ship Masters have to make known at the Harbour-master's or Farmers' Offices, on their arrival in Saigon, any quantity of Opium or Spirits of any kind which may have been shipped on board of their Vessels, failing which they are liable to the Penalties specified therein.
(Ord., 5, Oct., 1871, Art. VII., XVI., XVII.)
(„ 13, Sept., 1873, „ XIII.)
Les Fermiers de l'Opium et des Alcools,
BANHAP & CIE.
Vu le Président du Conseil d'Admon.,
A. SPOONER,
6m 106 Saigon, January, 1875.

HARTLEY & Co.,
SHIP-BROKERS, SHIPPING AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
COOKTOWN, QUEENSLAND.
Reference to KWONG YAN ON HONG,
76, WINGLOCK STREET,
HONGKONG.
2nd August, 1875. [1m 1187.

NOTICE.

IN Order to meet the wishes of the Native Community, the Chinese Issue of this Paper has been, from the commencement of the China New Year, issued DAILY instead of on alternate days as before.

The Paper has been Established for nearly Twenty Years, and is, as to Editorial Management, under the Direction of a Well Educated Chinese Gentleman; gives reliable commercial and general information, and has the same position with the Native Community as to Advertisements and News as the English *Daily Press* with the Foreign Community. The Charge for Advertisements will be as heretofore.
Hongkong, 23rd February, 1874.

Vessels on the Berth.

STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, PENANG, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, AND SOUTHAMPTON;
ALSO,
BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND AUSTRALIA.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship "*MALWA*," Captain TOMLIN, with Her Majesty's Mails, Passengers, Specie, and Cargo, will leave this for the above places on SATURDAY, the 28th August, at Noon.

Cargo will be received on board until Noon, Specie and Parcels at the office until 2 P.M. on the 27th August.

For Particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply at the P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Hongkong. CONTENTS AND VALUE OF PACKAGES ARE REQUIRED.

*** A Written Declaration of the Contents and Value of the Packages for the Overland Route is required by the Egyptian Government, and must be delivered by the Shippers to the Company's Agents, with the Bills of Lading or with Parcels; and the Company do not hold themselves responsible for any Detention or Prejudice which may happen from the incorrectness on such declaration.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all goods shipped by their Steamers for Europe through Egypt, either by rail, or by Canal in their own Steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Black Bills of Lading.

A. McIVER, *Superintendent.*
Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.'s Office, Hongkong, 16th August, 1875.

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE,
IN CONNECTION WITH THE
CENTRAL AND UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING RAILROAD COMPANIES,
AND
ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S. S. *OCEANIC* will be despatched for San Francisco, *via* Yokohama, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st September, at 3 P.M., taking Cargo and Passengers for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Connection is made at Yokohama with Steamers from Shanghai.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. of the 31st instant. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day, all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Return Passage Tickets available for 6 months are issued at a reduction of 20 per cent. on regular rates.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, Praya West.

G. B. EMORY,
Acting Agent.
Hongkong, August 2nd, 1875.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, ISMALIA, PORT SAID, NAPLES, AND MARSEILLES;
ALSO,
BOMBAY, ST. DENIS, AND PORT LOUIS.

ON SATURDAY, the 4th September, 1875, at noon, the Company's Steamship "*MEIKONG*," Commandant MOUREUT, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted till noon, Cargo will be received on board until 4 P.M., Specie and Parcels until 3 P.M. on the 3rd September, 1875. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.) Contents and value of Packages are required.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.

C. BERTRAND,
Principal Agent.
Hongkong, 23rd August, 1875.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE Extra S. S. "*COLORADO*" will leave Hongkong for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th September, at 3 P.M., taking Passengers and Freight, for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Passenger Tickets and Bills of Lading are issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, and to New York and Europe VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS.

A Steamer of the Company will leave Shanghai, via the Inland Sea Ports, about same date, and make close connection at Yokohama.

At New York, Passengers have selection of various lines of Steamers to England, France, and Germany.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. on the 7th proximo. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, Praya West.

G. B EMORY,
Acting Agent.
1298 Hongkong, 23rd August, 1875.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE S. S. "*GREAT REPUBLIC*" will leave Hongkong for San Francisco, *via* Yokohama, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th September, at 3 P.M., taking Passengers, Mails and Freight, for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Passenger Tickets and Bills of Lading are issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, and to New York and Europe, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS.

A Steamer of the Company will leave Shanghai, via the Inland

Extracts.

THE MILKMAID'S SONG.

"Shame upon you, Robin,
Shame upon you now!
Kiss me, would you, with my hands
Milking the cow?
Daisies grow again,
Ringcups blow again,
And you came and kiss'd me milking the cow.

"Robin came behind me;
Kiss'd me well, I vow,
Cuff him, could I, with my hands
Milking the cow?
Swallows fly again,
Cuckoos cry again,
And you came and kiss'd me milking the cow.

"Come, Robin, Robin,
Come and kiss me now.
Help it, can I, with my hands
Milking the cow?
Ringdoves coo again,
All things woo again,
Come behind and kiss me milking the cow."

—*Tennyson's Drama, Queen Mary.*

FAMILY TIES.

In the passing of human life there frequently comes a time when the mutual duties of child and parent are reversed. Advancing years bring a childhood to the one and the care of childhood to the other. To the aged father and mother the days of labour are over, the work of life has been done. Now attentive tenderness becomes the duty of those who once received it all themselves, while those are dependent upon it who once gave it all. Now the parent is the child and the child is the parent. The watchfulness and care of many years ago are to be repeated over again; only that the giver then is the receiver now. To a true-hearted child here is a return of love which it is good to make. There is a deep satisfaction in being able to repay by words and looks the lavished love of the bygone time.

THE FRANKLIN EXPEDITION.

By the combined exertions of Sir John Barrow and Lieutenant-Colonel Sabine, Sir John Franklin was sent, in 1845, with the *Erebus* and *Terror*, to once more try and complete the magnetic survey of the globe, and with orders to push through Lancaster Sound and Cape Walker, and from there, if possible, to Behring's Strait. A transport that accompanied them to Devis's Strait left them with three years' provisions and four bullocks. The gallant discoverers sailed away to the dim region of the Aurora, and were seen no more alive. In 1848 the Government, with generous enthusiasm, sent out three simultaneous expeditions in search of Franklin and his companions. In 1849 that noble and true-hearted Englishwoman Lady Franklin offered a reward of £3,000 to any whaler which could discover or relieve all or any part of the two ships' companies, and the same year our Government promised £20,000 to any exploring party that should contribute to extricate Franklin and his ships and crew from the ice. And now we come to the final and more successful voyage—that of Captain M'Clintock in the *Fox* in the years 1857-8-9. It was he who finally proved that Franklin had really discovered the North-west Passage and died on the 11th of June, 1847, while working on foot across the ice near the mouth of the Great Fish River. "It seemed," as Mr. Ballantyne beautifully observes, "as if the Almighty had mercifully permitted one mysterious whisper from the unseen world to reach us," to relieve those who mourned untiringly for the dead heroes and refused to believe that they were taken from us for ever. It appeared that as late as April, 1848, 105 survivors were still on their way to Great Fish River, the very place where Dr. King, on June 10th, 1847 (the day before Franklin died), had offered the Government to prosecute a search. Hoping against hope, that lion-hearted woman Lady Franklin instantly purchased the *Fox*, a small screw steam yacht, and appointed to the command Captain M'Clintock, who had served in three previous expeditions. The Government, assisted with stores and needful material. Volunteers were eager to take service, but the crew consisted of only twenty-one men, including an Esquimaux interpreter. Lady Franklin's wish was to recover relics of her husband, documents of the expedition, and to establish his claim to the first discovery of the North-west Passage.—*Walter Thornbury in the Gentleman's Magazine.*

THE GROWTH OF MUSIC.

How progressive has been the growth of music. Rameau originated Gluck, Gluck produced Meyerbeer, and Meyerbeer has been the Frankenstein to create the Wagnerian monstrosity in opera—that is, the extinction of the solo singers. Metastasio impregnated Germany with the Italian opera. Handel here, in our own England, generated a long list of Italian opera composers. Jomelli began the transformation of opera in Italy. He was followed by Paesiello, Cimarosa, Zingarelli, &c. A star of the first magnitude appeared in the sunny south, and this was Rossini. Italian opera did not die with his last work in Italy, for the child of melodious inspiration sprang up in Bellini, and contemporaneously there was Donizetti. Then in the order of progression, to prove that art never dies, there is the busy Verdi in Italy. Gounod in France, and we have no objection to add Wagner in Germany as the successor to Weber. But never was Italian opera more in the ascendant than at the present period. There are not the slightest signs of decay; it is penetrating into the most remote quarters of the globe, and the demand for singers of the Italian opera cannot be supplied by Italy, and therefore it is that English, American, French, Spanish, Belgian, Dutch artists, who sing in Italian, are in such request. In the strongholds of Wagner in Germany, adaptations of the operas of Rossini, Bellini, Donizetti, Verdi, &c., will be found in the *repertoires* of the opera-houses as frequently as those of Wagner, Meyerbeer, Beethoven, Weber, &c. And besides the productions of the composers cited, we find the masterpieces of Hérold, Grétry, Boieldieu, Auber, Adolphe Adam, &c., are constantly given in the leading operatic German towns. How daring is the assertion about the decay of "opera," conveyed in the following most extraordinary statement, which has been repeated in more than one publication:—"The opera, then, has ceased to live, and what we have how before us is the piteous spectacle of Monsieur Offenbach, with his friends, dancing the cancan around its dead body." Where has the writer of this offensive article lived? What is his experience of the lyric drama? Over what space of time do his reminiscences extend? And, to come to the present period, we will ask him if he is aware that French opera bouffe is dying out in Paris as fast as possible? Has he followed the performances of the two Italian opera-houses this season? Are there not two London theatres now open with the French *repertoire* of opera comique (not bouffe)? And if there be no National Opera House at present, there are periodical representations of operas in England (Italian, French, and German masters), besides of English operas these of Balfe, Loder, Wallace, and Macfarren. The Wagnerian advocates, *quand même*, have gone too far in the championship of their idol, who, after all, is made of clay, like his predecessors in writing for the operatic stage. There is vitality in "Norma," the "Somnambula," or "Lucia," for no artistes who have vocal and dramatic powers to depict the heroines, but who may not rely on a long popularity with these much-abused works.—*St. James's Magazine.*

EXTRACTS FROM MR. JOHN LA-TOUCHE'S TRAVELS IN PORTUGAL.

THE "HUSKS" OF THE PRODIGAL SON.

"The locust-tree, in shape, size, and appearance like an apple-tree, but evergreen and very ornamental, is a marked feature of the landscape in Algarve. The horn-shaped pod, with its sweetish, starchy contents, is a valuable food in southern Portugal, and is sold at fruit stalls, as nuts and apples are with us in England, in every town and village of the kingdom. In a dry climate like this of Algarve, where, if water fails, all cereals must fail too, what a boon and blessing must this tree be! It is poor food to live on, my boatmen told me, but it is abundant enough, even in very dry years, to stave off famine. A single tree, they told me, has been known to produce twenty arrobas—more than 600 lbs. I ate a handful once, to try to realise the feelings of the Prodigal Son—for it is as nearly certain as can be that the 'husks' of the New Testament were the fruit of the locust-tree—and I thought he was better off than he deserved. In the Levant, where these trees are common, I learnt to call them locust-trees, which is a foolish misnomer founded on the theory of their having been the *pièce de résistance* in St. John the Baptist's fare. All over the Peninsula the tree is called Algarroba, which is from the Arabic, Kharoub, so that, after all, in our English trade name of *Carob bean* we have stumbled on something like its true name."

THE MOUNTAINEERS OF VISEU.

"This portion of the great province of Beira is an elevated table-land; Viseu itself is 2,000 feet above the level of the sea, though the traveller, approaching the town from either the north or the south, looks down upon the roofs of the houses and the turrets of the cathedral. The whole district is a moorland country of sheep flocks and shepherds, and the natives, men and women, in their hooded gaberdines of brown cloth—their only garment—without hats, with unkempt hair and with bare legs, are as wild and savage-looking a set of mountaineers as I ever saw; but they are well-mannered and well-behaved. They are a taller and more robust race than I had yet met with in Portugal, and ever since their long-continued resistance to the Romans under their shepherd leader Viriatus, to the time of the Peninsular War, when the soldierly bearing and behaviour of the Beira regiments won praise from the Duke of Wellington, the fighting qualities of these mountaineers have been famous. The finest regiments in the Portuguese army are to this day recruited in this part of Beira."

A PORTUGUESE PRIEST.

"During my long day's ride from Lamego to Viseu, I should have found the way dreary enough but, for the society of chance companions. A priest of a neighbouring village, hearing I was to make the journey to Viseu, joined me at daybreak, and kindly guided me over the first three leagues of roadless hills. A big, ruddy-complexioned, genial man of middle age, his talk was not of 'matin, lauds, and compline prayer,' and I doubt if his Latin carried him further than the reading of his breviary and mass book. His reverence was, I was told at the inn, '*um grande cacador*'—a famous sportsman; and much learned talk passed between us on his favourite pastime. He told of waiting for woodcock at nightfall by the edge of damp meadows, and killing them by a pot shot on the ground. He told me of great shooting parties of a more legitimate kind, in autumn, on these heath-covered hills, where twenty or thirty, or more sportsmen would walk in a line, interspersed with beaters and dogs, and get excellent sport with hares and the red-legged partridges; great, strong coveys of which birds rose now and then at our horses' feet as if to corroborate his account; and the priest told me how sometimes an outlying she-wolf with her cubs would get up before the line, and then men and dogs would go wild with excitement, and every gun far and near would be fired off, and every our start in pursuit; and in the enthusiasm of his description this very jovial priest favoured me with a Portuguese equivalent of our national 'Yoicks!' that rang again in the morning air.—'And the wolf,' I asked, 'do you ever shoot it?'—'Never!' he said, with great positiveness. I remembered how Portuguese sportsmen load their guns, and was not surprised. A small handful of powder, a little grass or a leaf or two, and an equal handful of shot of all sizes: and a huge wad of any available material, from wood shavings to paper, is rammed down upon this terrifying charge. Well do I remember the awe with which I regarded my armed Portuguese companion on a certain shooting expedition. Not till I had seen the gun discharged and my companion still on his legs, after a mild, squib-like detonation, did I understand that the powder was of native manufacture, and that my fears had been groundless.—'And do your dogs never catch the wolves?' I asked,—'Never,' said the priest, as positively as before—'never by any chance. They seem just going to, for the beast never hurries itself, but,' he said, imitating with his hand the slow, striding gallop of the wolf, 'corre, corre, e o diabo mesmo nao o apanhava,'—*he would leave the devil himself behind.* This is saying a good deal for the wolf's swiftness, for these dogs are long-legged lurchers which, with a good start, will often kill a hare, and before which a rabbit will not live three minutes in the open."

WOLF STORIES.

"The dogs, he told me, although so large and fierce, are no match for the wolves, and a single wolf will kill a single dog with ease. It is recorded that the smaller German wolf has left indented tooth-marks on a fire-shovel used as a weapon against him, and a Portuguese shepherd once showed me, on the tough ashen stock of his gun, what seemed to me such tooth marks as no dog could have made. As to their prowess against human enemies, the priest told me—and this opinion I found generally accepted in this district—that a man of moderate coolness and courage, armed either with a gun or with any cutting weapon, has nothing to fear from an encounter with a wolf, but that with his quarter-staff only, which every shepherd carries, a man would be likely to get the worst of the fight. 'The strongest man,' said the priest, cannot with this weapon deal a blow that will stagger a wolf.' If this be the case, it speaks volumes for the hardness of the wolf's head, for the mountaineers are as clever in the use of the staff as our own ancestors. It is common to see two peasants, on a holiday fencing (jogando do pao) very scientifically in play, and on the only occasion on which I saw the quarter-staff used in earnest, one of the combatants was brought to the ground by as neat a knock-down blow on the crown of the head as I ever saw delivered. To an Englishman, who has never dreamt of being brought face to face with a wolf, it is curious to see how the daily life of people living in wolf-frequented countries is, as it were, flavoured by the presence of this uncanny beast. We in England may imagine what it is if we could fancy our foxes paying occasional visits to our nurseries as well as to our hen-roosts, and carrying off a plump baby sometimes instead of a fowl or goose. I have heard many a story of the wolf leaping through the cottage-door at dusk, and making off to the woods with the first child. I do not believe in these tales, but the peasants in the mountain districts do, and when the mother leaves the house, she bids the children be sure to keep the door shut for fear of the wolf."

THE PORTUGUESE PINE FORESTS.

"The road northward from Lega lies through the vast pine woods which form so broad a zone along the Portuguese seaboard. The pine of Portugal is as a rule the fast-growing *Pinus maritima*, very like our own Scotch fir, and quite as ugly a tree when young. In some places the more picturesque stone pine is found, but it is of slower growth, and notwithstanding the greater value of its timber and the use as food of its filbert-like cone kernels, it is little cultivated. The commoner pine, grows rapidly in poor soil, and fine trees are often seen with their roots in mere sand. The pine forest is in general monotonous and unpicturesque, for the trees are always cut before they reach to the dignity of 'two ton timber,' and the side branches are lopped year after year to within a yard or two of the tree top. The traveller passes league after league of straight-stemmed pine, and wearies for the sight of a green field or a vineyard. The pine forest, too, as in other countries, is silent and deserted: blackbirds, jays, and magpies are the only birds commonly seen or heard. Now and then a wood owl flits out of the shadow of an ivied tree, and the occasional tap of a woodpecker's beak, or his sudden, laugh-like cry, are sounds that a traveller feels to be a relief to the stillness. Human beings are rarely encountered, though the forest maintains its own peculiar population. Where the trees are rooted in anything but blowing sand, gorse grows; and the cutting of it once in every three years affords some profit. Gorse in Portuguese farm economy is of great value, being used for the bedding of horned cattle, while the whole of the straw of the farm is used for their food; a system that has many obvious advantages, and others that are not so obvious. Every now and then, in the depth of the forest, a party of charcoal burners is met with, or of sawyers and carpenters, who encamp in the woods, fell and saw up the pines, and make the boards upon the spot into doors, windows, and boxes, that are carried long distances for sale. If the forest is in the neighbourhood of towns, the fallen *needles* and cones are collected by women and children and carried in nets on donkey-back for sale as fuel. These are the purely forestal industries—the only human life connected with it—but this dreary desert of pine wood has its oases. Wherever a brook crosses the forest the scene shifts immediately, and the watercourse is margined by narrow fields of maize, rye, and wheat, or orchards of fruit trees reach on either side as far as the water can be made to flow. The stream itself is bordered with pollarded oak and chestnut trees, over which vines are trained. The waterdrops work like magic under these hot suns, and the barren, dusty soil is turned by it into fertile meadow land. The silence of the forest is exchanged in an instant for a concert of woodlarks and nightingales, and the refreshing coolness of the water-laden air and the green shadow of deciduous trees are positively delicious to the traveller who has passed through the shadeless forest and breathed the dry, over-sunned air, pungent with the peculiar burnt odour which the pines give out."

A PECULIAR WINE OF PORTUGAL.

"Anyone therefore who has tasted the famous *vinho verde* of northern Portugal—the thick, red, sour, and astringent wine which the Minhotes delight in—may satisfy himself that he has drunk a liquid identical in every way with that wherewith the Latian farmer quenched his thirst two thousand years ago. He may even please himself by thinking that Horace drank himself on his Tusculan farm in daily life, while the jars of Cæcuban, Alban, and Falernian were left undisturbed in the cellar, drank such a wine as this. It is curious, too, as further evidence of the long and faithful tradition of farm economy, that these northern Portuguese farmers deal with the drinking of the wine (they mostly keep it for farm use) just as their first masters in agriculture did before them. 'Let the labourers,' says the frugal Cato, 'drink up the *lora*,' the thin stuff made by adding water to the already pressed grapes, and treading out a thin and makeshift kind of wine therefrom. 'Let them drink up the lora,' he says, 'in the three months that follow the vintage.' The Portuguese call this stuff *aqua pé*—foot water—and likewise consume it in early winter. After Christmas, Portuguese farmers follow Cato's precept, and let their men have a small measure of real wine daily. In the spring, the quantity was doubled in ancient Italy, and is doubled in modern Portugal. In the long summer days, the portion is trebled for the Minhote, as Cato prescribes; and, calculating the ancient measure as well as we are able, the allowance would reach three or four gallons a month the year through. It is quite as great on a well managed Portuguese farm to this days. Let the fact be observed, and let the reader draw from it what deduction he pleases, that this Portuguese wine is probably about three times as strong as ordinary English beer, and yet that drunkenness is very rare. To our nicer palates, it is a terrible drink, one that rasps a man's throat, fills his eyes with tears, and almost takes his breath away; but to the Minhote labourer, in the heat and burden of his long day's work, it is clearly delicious. It is meat and drink to him. He finds refreshment in its acidity, he is fortified by its austerity, revived by its strength, and finds in its œnanthic, etherous essences—beyond the reach of chemists and professors—some subtle distillation of Nature's laboratory kindly to life."

UP THE NILE.

Several thousand people, dwelling along the banks from Assouan to three or four miles above Philæ, share in the profits of the passing boats; and although the sheiks and head reises (or captains) of the cataract get the elephant's share, every family receives something—it may be only a piaster or two—on each dahabeeah; and the sheiks draw from the villages as many men as are required for each passage. It usually takes two days for a boat to go up the cataract, and not seldom they are kept in it three or four days, and sometimes a week. The first day the boat gets as far as the island of Séhayl, where it ties up and waits for the cataract people to gather next morning. They may take it into their heads not to gather, in which case the traveller can sun himself all day on the rocks, or hunt up the inscriptions which the Pharaohs, on their raids into Africa for slaves and other luxuries, cut in the granite in their days of leisure, three or four thousand years ago, before the world got its present impetus of hurry. Or, they may come and pull the boat up a rapid or two then declare they have not men enough for the final struggle, and leave it for another night in the roaring desolation. To put on force enough and cables strong enough not to break, and promptly drag the boat through in one day, would lessen the money value of the achievement, perhaps, in the mind of the owner of the boat. Nature has done a great deal to make the First Cataract an obstacle to navigation, but the wily Nubian could teach nature a lesson; at any rate he has never relinquished the key to the gates. He owns the cataract, as the Bedawees own the pyramids of Gizeh and the routes across the desert to Sinai and Petra.—*C. D. Warner in the Atlantic Monthly.*

Messrs. George Bell & Sons will shortly issue the first volume of "Notes on Irish Architecture." The materials for this work were collected by the late of Earl Dunraven, and will be edited by Miss M. McNair Stokes.—*Academy.*

Twenty years ago a poor boy, after attentively perusing the life of Lord Nelson, secretly left his parents' roof with a pocket-knife, sandwich, and a bunch of twine as his sole capital, resolving to go to sea and become an admiral. Five miles away from home this brave, ambitious lad was kicked into a duck-pond by an exasperated mule, and he is now one of the wealthiest and most devoted agriculturists in the State of New York.—*Brooklyn Argus.*

Insurances.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $60,000 on any one

FIRST-CLASS RISK,

at Current Rates.

A RETURN OF TWENTY PER CENT. (20 %) will be made on the premium charged on all Insurances, such RETURN being payable on the issue of the Policy.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents,
Imperial Fire Insurance Company.

333 Hongkong, 1st March, 1874.

YANG-TSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS 800,000 TAELS.

POLICIES granted on *Marine Risks* to all parts of the World, at current rates.

This Association will, until further notice, provide out of the earnings, first for an interest dividend of 15 %, for shareholders on Capital, and thereafter distribute among Policy holders annually, in cash, ALL the profits of the Underwriting Business *pro rata* to amount of premium contributed.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.

tf 1089 Hongkong, 9th July, 1872.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20 %) upon the current local rate of premia will be allowed upon insurances effected with this Company.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
Agents.

tf 1193 Hongkong, 27th June, 1872.

Insurances.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST, A.D. 1720.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal Ports of India, China, and Australia.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates.

A discount of 20 % allowed.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000, on reasonable terms.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

tf 1363 Hongkong, 26th July, 1872.

PHŒNIX FIRE-INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents to the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $40,000, on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

tf 717 Hongkong, 9th November, 1868.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Hankow and are prepared to grant Insurances at Current Rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

tf 1958 Hongkong, 15th October, 1868.

HONGKONG MARKETS.

As Reported by Chinese on the 26th August, 1875.

COTTON GOODS.

COTTON YARN, No. 16 a 24, per 100 lbs.	$100.00 a	$105.56
" " 28 a 32 "	107.00 a	115.00
" " 36 a 42 "	115.00 a	123.00
GREY SHIRTINGS, 7 lbs. per piece	$1.75 a	1.90
" 8 lbs. "	2.03 a	2.10
" 8½ lbs. "	2.15 a	2.25
WHITE SHIRTINGS, 54 a 60 reed. "	2.10 a	2.25
" 64 a 66 " "	2.35 a	2.54
" 68 a 80 " "	2.80 a	3.45
WHITE SPOTTED SHIRTINGS, per piece	2.40 a	3.45
WHITE BROCADES, "	2.35 a	3.70
AMERICAN DRILLS, 30 yards "	2.75 a	2.80
" " 40 "	3.70 a	3.80
GREY T-CLOTHS, 24 yds. 32 in. 7 lbs.,	1.75 a	2.17
" 24 " & 36 " 8 lbs "	2.10 a	2.19
DYED SPOTTED SHIRTINGS, "	3.60 a	3.95
DYED BROCADES Do. "	3.70 a	3.95
DYED DAMASK Do. per piece	5.70 a	5.80
CHINTZ, "	1.30 a	1.65
HANDKERCHIEFS, Blue, per doz.	0.60 a	0.70
" Brown, "	0.60 a	0.84
" Red, "	0.70 a	0.75
VELVETS, Black, 22 ins. per yard	0.23 a	0.25
" Gentian, 22 " "	0.20 a	0.22
VELVETEENS, Black, "	0.25 a	0.28

WOOLLEN GOODS.

SPANISH STRIPES, per yard	0.78 a	0.79
LONG ELLS, *MM* Scarlet, per piece	9.20 a	9.30
" " Assorted, "	8.60 a	8.70
" *HH* Scarlet, "	9.10 a	9.20
" " Assorted, "	8.50 a	8.60
CAMLETS, 888, "	16.00 a	16.50
" 88, "	17.50 a	18.00
" 8, "	18.50 a	19.00
" *BBB*, "	19.00 a	19.55
LASTINGS, *DD*, "	15.00 a	15.50

METALS.

IRON, Nail Rod, per picul	2.80 a	2.85
" Hoop, "	3.60 a	3.75
" Bar, "	2.85 a	2.95
" Wire, "	7.90 a	8.15
LEAD, "	7.70 a	7.90
STEEL, English, per tub.	5.10 a	5.20
" Swedish, "	5.20 a	5.40
TIN, Malacca, per picul	22.40 a	23.50
TIN PLATES, per box	7.00 a	7.30
SHEATHING METAL, per picul	24.00 a	28.00
QUICKSILVER, English, "	103.00 a	—
" American, "	105.00 a	—
SPELTER, "	7.00 a	7.75

PRODUCE.

COTTON, Shanghai, per picul	14.80 a	15.00
" Ningpo, "	15.00 a	15.50
" Tientsin, "	15.50 a	15.50
" Tungchow, "	16.00 a	16.50
" Bengal, "	14.00 a	15.50
ALUM, "	1.50 a	1.75
SHEANUMS, white, "	4.30 a	4.40
" Black, "	3.32 a	3.55
HIDES, Bangal, Cargo No. 1, "	2.45 a	2.50
" " 2, "	2.20 a	2.25
" Siam, white, "	1.85 a	1.90
" " mill cleaned, "	1.53 a	1.56
" Manila, "	2.35 a	2.40
" Singapore, "	1.88 a	1.91
" Saigon, "	1.48 a	1.51
" Arracan, "	2.10 a	2.15
" Rangoon, "	2.35 a	2.40
SALTPETRE, "	4.85 a	5.40
COALS, AFLOAT, per ton.		
" English steam, "	11.75 a	12.75
" Sydney, "	9.75 a	—
WINDOW GLASS, per box.	3.30 a	3.40
STRAITS PRODUCE, &c.,		
RATTANS, Straits, per pol.	5.40 a	5.60
" Banjar, "	4.05 a	4.10
PEPPER, White, "	16.40 a	16.50
" Black, "	10.50 a	10.60
BETEL NUTS, "	2.05 a	2.18
SANDAL WOOD Malabar, "	4.10 a	4.30
" South Seas, "	15.00 a	16.50
SAPAN WOOD, Manila, "	1.70 a	2.20
" Siam, "	2.30 a	2.65
FLOUR California, per sack of 50 lbs.	1.39 a	1.45
" American per barrel of 100 lbs.	2.85 a	3.00
" " of 200 lbs.	5.80 a	6.00
WHEAT, Tientsin, per pol.	1.30 a	1.38
" California, "	2.25 a	2.35
SUGAR, Canton white, 1 & 3 "	0.45 a	0.60
" " Dk. Brown, "	4.70 a	4.90
" Wost Cossi, Dk. Brown, "	—	—
" Manila, Dry White, "	5.45 a	5.60
" Candy, "	8.75 a	8.87
CAMPHOR, packed, "	13.50 a	14.00
PEAS, White, "	1.80 a	1.85
" Green, "	2.10 a	2.25
" Black, "	1.4 a	1.60
" Yellow, "	1.70 a	1.74
MUSHROOMS, "	50.00 a	55.00
SEAWEED, Green, "	1.70 a	2.40
" Cut, "	3.50 a	3.75
MUSSELS, Dry Siam large, "	10.00 a	12.50
" " " middle, "	6.45 a	6.10
" " " small, "	5.35 a	5.10
VERMICELLI, Tientsin, "	6.60 a	7.50
BEES WAX, Japan, White, "	10.70 a	11.00
" Hankow, "	90.00 a	91.00

SHIPPING IN THE CHINA WATERS.

HONGKONG.

STEAMERS.

Vessels.	Captain.	Flag & Reg.	Tons.	Consignees.	Destination.
Albay		Span. str	269		
City of Exeter	John Gorley	Brit. str	787	Hop-kee	
Colorado	M. Connolly	Amr. str	3727	P. M. S. S. Co	
Crocus	R. H. Joy	Brit. str	1294	Gilman & Co	
Danube	Clanchy	Brit. str	561	Yuen Fat Hong	
Douglas	E. Burnie	Brit. str	864	D. Impink & Co	
Fame	Vicary	Brit. str	116	H. K. & W. Dk. Co	
Feiwan		Brit. str		H. C. & M. Steamboat Co	
Fyen	D. Torm	Dan. str	908	Ah Yon	
Glenlyon	Thos. Edward	Brit. str	1373	Gilman & Co	
Gunga	W. G. Piton	Fren. str	797	Landstein & Co	
Ichang ‡	B. Martin	Brit. str	700	Butterfield & Swire	
Kinshan ‡	Cary	Brit. str	1050	H. C. & M. Steamboat Co	
Kiu-Kiang §	Benning	Brit. str	1061	H. C. & M. Steamboat Co	
Little Orphan	Finch	Amr. str	45	Captain J. B. Benning	
Ly-ee-moon	Forrest	Brit. str	611	Birley & Co	
Malacca	J. Bernard	Brit. str	1044	P. & O. S. N. Co	
Malwa	P. S. Tomlin	Brit. str	2995	P. & O. S. N. Co	
Menelaus	Pexton	Brit. str	1569	Butterfield & Swire	
Norna	C. Koch	Brit. str	606	Kwok Acheong	
Oceanic	J. W. Jennings	Brit. str	3707	O. & O. S. N. Co	
Panay	Goyoneche	Span. str	355	Remedios & Co	
Pawtuxet		Amr. str	280	Heard & Co	
Powan ‡	A. Benning	Brit. str	1890	H. C. & M. Steamboat Co	
Sir J. Jeejeebhoy		Brit. str	101	Kwok Acheong	
Yot-sai §		Brit. str	180	Kwok Acheong	
Yottung		Brit. str	323	Kwok Acheong	

‡ *Running between Hongkong and Canton.*
§ *Running between Macao and Hongkong.*

SAILING VESSELS.

Vessels.	Captain.	Flag & Reg.	Tons.	Consignees.	Destination.
Ada	Joseph Asals	Brit. bk	686	Vogel, Hussdorn & Co	London
Albatros	Koppelmann	Ger. bk	377	Melchers & Co	Foochow
Aristos	A. Kildahl	Nor. bk	531	Siemssen & Co	
Carl Ritter	H. C. Lausen	Ger. bk	596	Siemssen & Co	
Charles Moureau	Hamon	Fren. bk	363	Landstein & Co	
Columba	D. Solavo	Brit. bk	344	Russell & Co	Melbourne, &c.
Corinne	M. Gorman	Brit. bk	396	B. Davies	
Corea	G. E. Adams	Brit. bk	581	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Diamant	Ackemann	Ger. bk	296	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Dora	Duarte	Span. bg	822	H. Kimr	
Duguay Trouin	Denier	Fren. bk	387	Carlowitz & Co	
Eleanor	Geo. Jobson	Brit. bk	433	Thos. Howard	
Ellen	H. Kindred	Brit. bk	500	H. M. Naval Yard	
E. P. Bouverie	Roberts	Brit. sh	997	Frazar & Co	
Friedrich Hartwig	G. Wolterz	Ger. bk	345	Ed. Schellhass & Co	Newchwang
Gazelle	H. Lauer	Ger. bk	441	Russell & Co	
Gravina	Manuel Subaran	Span. bg	221	Remedios & Co	
Hamburg	H. V. Kroge	Ger. bk	320	Wm. Pustau & Co	
H. & L.	Mercier	Fren. bg	246	Carlowitz & Co	
Johanne	A. Firnhber	Ger. bg	252	Wm. Pustau & Co	Tientsin
Krung Thep	N. Duhrssen	Siam. bk	480	Siemssen & Co	
Livingstone	W. Maack	Ger. bk	530	Melchers & Co	Gallao
Lotte	Wilvend	Ger. bk	400	Russell & Co	Touron
Lucia	C. Crowley	Brit. bk	640	Meyer, Alabor & Co	Bangkok
Matilda	Carver	Amr. sh	849	Rozario & Co	San Francisco
Melbrek	Pearce	Brit. sh	370	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	
Midnight	G. Hallett	Amr. sh	820	Russell & Co	
Montego	J. Griffiths	Brit. bk	316	Ed. Schellhass & Co	
Noémi	Ancam	Fren. bk	354	Carlowitz & Co	Keelung
Nu Granada	E. Bauer	Ger. bk	294	E. Schellhass & Co	Tientsin
Rance	L. Grieler	Fren. bk	550	Carlowitz & Co	
Rover of the Seas	Thos. Peterson	Brit. bk	417	Jardine, Matheson & Co	Trieste
San Lorenzo	F. Pico	Span. bg	220	Remedios & Co	
Starlight	L. Buchholdt	Siam bg	239	Chinese	
Sumatra	Mullin	Amr. sh	1072	Frazar & Co	
Theodore Koerner	W. Schirenberg	Ger. sh	1112	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	
Union	Echevaria	Span. sch	182	Remedios & Co	Manila
Varuna	C. Sachau	Ger. bk	436	Wieler & Co	

RECEIVING VESSELS & HULKS.

Name.	Rig.	Guns.	H. P.	Captain.	Where At.
Chase	O. Rowe	Pow. Mag.	283	Harbour Master	
John Adam	John Mathieson	Hulk	318	Water Police	

H. M. S. SHIPS IN THE CHINA SQUADRON.

Name.	Rig.	Guns.	H. P.	Captain.	Where At.
Audacious	double sc. frigate	14	800	Captain P. H. Colomb	Shanghai
Charybdis	steam corvette	17	400	Captain T. E. Smith	Japan
Curlew	double sc. gun vl.	3	160	Comdr. E. J. Church	Nagasaki
Dwarf	double sc. gun vl.	4	20	Comdr. Hon. Dawson	Tientsin
Egeria	double sloop	4	120	Comdr. R. Turton	a Cruise
Fly	double sc. gun vl.	4	120	Comdr. John Bruce	Singapore
Frolic	double sc. gun vl.	4	100	Comdr. C. E. Buckle	Kobe
Growler	double sc. gun vl.	4	120	Comdr. W. Stewart	Hongkong
Hart	double sc. gun vl.	4	120	Comdr. T. H. Royse	Amoy
Hornet	double sc. gun vl.	4	120	Comdr. C. Stratford	Foochow
Kestrel	double sc. gun vl.	4	100	Comdr. Theobald	Shanghai
Lapwing	double sc. gun vl.	3	160	Comdr. Sir W. Wiseman, Bart	Singapore
Manee	military hospital	—	—	——	Hongkong
Midge	double sc. gun vl.	4	120	Comdr. Grant	Hongkong
Modeste	steam corvette	14	350	Captain A. Buller	Hongkong
Mosquito	gun-boat	4	60	Lieut. Comr. Paul	Shanghai
Kingdove	double sc. gun vl.	3	100	Comdr. Singleton	Hongkong
Swinger	double sc. gun vl.	2	60	Lieut. Comr. Bolithe	Hankow
Sylvia	double sc. gun vl.	—	150	Captain St. John	Nagasaki
Thalia	steam corvette	6	400	Capt. H. B. Woolcombe	Shanghai
Thistle	double sc. gun vl.	4	120	Comdr. F. Stirling	Singapore
Victor Emanuel	receiving ship	14	—	Commodr. J. E. Parish	Hongkong
Vigilant	despatch vessel	2	250	Comdr. H. C. D. Ryder	Shanghai

SHIPPING IN THE CHINA WATERS.

WHAMPOA.

STEAMERS.

Vessel.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Consignees.	Destination.
Bombay	C. F. Davis	Brit. str	749	P. & O. S. N. Co	
Linting		Brit. str	69	Kwok Acheong	
Normanby	J. A. Reddell	Brit. str	664	Gibb, Livingston & Co	Australia
Orissa	E. M. Edmond	Brit. str	1110	P. & O. S. N. Co	

SAILING VESSELS.

Vessel.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Consignees.	Destination.
Annie Muriel	J. Sloane	Brit. bg	250	Chinese	
Faith	D. Lloyd	Brit. bk	481	Voyel, Hagedorn & Co	New York
G. T. Ray	P. Fraser	Brit. bk	356	Order	
Harriet N. Carl